The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,332.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.

Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—including postage	„ 72 0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,181 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 14th September, at noon.

	Sept.		September.
Leave Bombay	14	Leave Galle	21
„ Carwar	15	„ Negapatam	24
„ Mangalore	16	„ Madras	27
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	29
„ Calicut	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
		„ Bimlipatam	30
			Oct.
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	1
„ Cochin	18	Arrives Calcutta	3
„ Tuticorin	19		
„ Colombo	20		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	8
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	8
„ Guadur	23	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	26	„ Bahrein	11
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Linga	12
„ Linga	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
	Oct.	„ Muscat	16
„ Bushire	2	„ Guadur	18
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	4	Arrives Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and [illegible]		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Compta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 13th Setember, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 14th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 13th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF PARIS, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Paris.

Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,300 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.................. Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy.......................Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. SALSETTE has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

s. s. NYANZA, from Southampton, 14th August.
„ DELTA, from Marseilles, 22nd August.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

„ DELHI, from Southampton, 7th August.
„ MASSILIA, from Marseilles, 14th August.
„ MINIA, from Liverpool, 8th August (Part Cargo.)

The remainder of the MINIA'S Cargo would leave Suez, per ELLORA, about 2nd instant.

ALFRED PARISH,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship TEESDALE, Captain Scarrow, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scarrow will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship Teesdale.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 27th day of September, instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing Directors to fill the vacancies and to appoint Auditors.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1869.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1869, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

2nd.—To confirm the election of Directors already made, and to appoint a Director in room of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who retires by rotation.

3rd.—To elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

4th.—To consider and discuss a scheme for the reconstruction of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1869.

BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to call the attention of the Public to their list of Binoculars, which are of the best quality and made in a variety of styles adapted for presentation.

"Everybody's" Binocular, a Portable Instrument of great power, covered with morocco in morocco case	Rs. 15
The new "Conical" Pattern Binocular, metal casing, covered with morocco in morocco case	„ 30
Ditto Ditto small size, with elegant gilt mounts.	„ 35
Ditto Ditto large size	„ 40
The "Emperor's" Binocular, the most perfect that has been produced, metal casing, covered with russian leather in strong leather case	„ 70
The "Universal" Binocular with three transposing sights for "Field," "Marine," and "Theatre," in black leather case	„ 60
Ditto Ditto, elegantly mounted in Gold or Silver Electro-plate	„ 70

The prices quoted are for Cash with Order.

CLARET, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 per doz. qts.
Do. 6 „ 7-8 pts.

Port Wine, old Oporto Wine, for invalids, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Sherry, Pale dry Wine, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Bass' Beer by Cameron and Sanders,	qts.	5-12	per dozen.
Ditto	do.	do.	pts. 3-8	„
Guinness's Stout	do.	do.	qts. 5-12	„
Ditto	do.	do.	pts. 3-8	„

Beer and Stout in casks containing 4 doz. qts. and 8 doz. pts.

9, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARES, &c., of Messrs. S. Giles and R. Brown, proceeded to Europe and Up-country;—the same comprising glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, dish cover, tea set, salvers, ice pitcher, coffee urn, bread basket, pickle and liqueur frames, table and chamber candlesticks, &c., &c.; the handsomely open carved blackwood household furniture, consisting of round and camp, dining, circular, pier, sofa, writing; lady's work, card, double and single washing and dressing tables, easy, long arm, low, drawing, and dining-room chairs; conversation and half back couches with silk lining and springs, teapoys, sideboards, English mahogany watnots, batstands, wardrobe, gown and clothes presses, English iron double bed-stead with mattrasses and curtain, camp cot and Cleopatra couches, a double-barrelled gun in case by Westly Richards, a gold double case watch by Dent, plated hanging argand and table reading lamps, mahogany dressing glasses, table ornaments, and sundries.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

11th September, 1869.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY by PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th day of September, 1869, Messrs. SUDDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gunput Maneckjee Patell, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Toolseyram Wittoba Thora, Ramjee Wittoba Thora, and Bhiccajee Wittoba Thora, all that right, title, and interest in the piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or premises standing thereon, admeasuring five hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being on the western side of Oomercarry Street, without the Fort of Bombay, near Old Jail, on the fazendaree ground belonging to Memon Rahimtoolla Ahmed, within the subdistrict of Oomercarry, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Oomercarry Row and a charitable house of the Murrathi Punch and a Hindoo Temple, on or towards the west by the house of one Tatia and a public gutter, on or towards the north by a public passage and two houses, one of Wittoba Patara and one of Bhima Wyaker, and on or towards the south by the house of one Balloo Meeya; also all that house and premises situate, lying, and being on the north-west side of Matharpackhadee, on the fazendaree ground belonging to the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, admeasuring thirty feet and six inches in length, and ten feet in breadth, or ( ) square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 75, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by a vacant ground and now belonging to Melloo Sapoorjee Parsee, and on or towards the south by a house belonging to a Portuguese named Rooman. For further particulars apply to the undersigned and Messrs. Suddanund Shricristnajee & Co., Auctioneers, Forbes Street.—Dated this 11th day of September, 1869.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tangye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London. Trade Mark, a Bicycle.

*** "The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.

Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date. —Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT FOREST RIGHTS in all Mahalkie Nos. of the Cullian Talooka will be submitted to SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Cullian, on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1869, at 2-30 P.M.

The Wood to be sold comprises Teak Rafters, &c., and offers inducements to dealers in firewood.

Particulars as to the average amount of Wood, &c., for sale can be had on application at the Collector's Office, Tanna.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 5th August, 1869.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Committee appointed to watch the interests of the Policy-holders in the above Company, beg to invite all POLICY-HOLDERS in the Bombay Presidency, to COMMUNICATE with the Committee, and to empower them by proxy to act on their behalf, and also to remit their Subscription, at the rate of Rs. 2 per every thousand rupees insured by them, to E. Morriss, Esq., Manager of the Agra Bank, where an account will be opened in the name of the Committee. The proxy to be signed, lies at the office of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell.

G. A. SUMMERS,
Secretary to the Committee.

Bombay, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Outgoing Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 ½	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	1/11 ½	„
„ 3 do.	1/11 7/16	„
„ 2 do.	1/11 ⅜	„
„ 1 do.	1/11 5/16	„
„ Demand	1/11 ¼	„
On Scotland and Ireland	1/11 3/16	„

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 10th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 5th proximo, of PLOTS of GROUND at the Cotton Green at Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 for each Plot should accompany the applications. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 5th idem.

2. Railway Sidings are shortly to be made through the Cotton Green.

3. Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th September, 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, for the REPAIR of the Barque NIGHT HAWK, in accordance with the recommendations of the Marine Surveyors.

Tenders to include the cost of taking the ship from her present moorings into Dry Dock, dock dues, cost of labour and materials, and all other expenses incurred while in Dock, and the cost of transporting the ship from the Dock to a safe berth in the Harbour. No claim over and above the amount of the Tender will be afterwards admitted in respect of extras. A copy of the Surveyors' Report can be seen, and all information obtained, by application to the Captain on board.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, that amount to be forfeited in case of failure on the part of the Contractor to fulfil the terms of the contract.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners Barque Night Hawk.

NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & CO.'S (late SMITH, ELDER, & Co.'s) Calcutta Agency.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. of London have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Calcutta, under the style of King, Hamilton, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. Anstruther & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by them from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.

HENRY SAMUEL KING,
By his Attorney Charles Danks.

Calcutta, 1st September, 1869.

KING, HAMILTON, & Co.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce, with reference to the above Notices, that they have taken Offices at No. 7, Hare Street, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London.

All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Orders and remittances for the London Firm received, and transmitted by every Mail.

Orders from Up-country for execution in Calcutta carefully attended to.

King, Hamilton, & Co., Agents, Calcutta.

Henry S. King & Co., (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that they have opened the above Establishment for the SALE of all kinds of MILLINERY, HOSIERY, &c., of which they receive large supplies by every mail, at the lowest possible prices, which are much below those of any other house in Bombay.

Ladies desirous of visiting this Establishment will find a large assortment of Silks, Hats, Bonnets, Fabrics, &c.; also all descriptions of Ladies' requirements, from the best houses in London and Paris. Gentlemen will also meet with a large selection of Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c., &c. at very moderate prices.

Messrs. Meiffre Neveu and Co. also beg to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that on and after the 1st October 1869 their business will be carried on at No. 6, Hummum Street, being the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Neuberg, and now undergoing very extensive alterations for the receipt of their large Overland Shipments during the ensuing cold season.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP and HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.

COPPERSMITH WORK AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS and Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depot of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various designs; Jets of great variety, Vulcanized India-rubber, and canvas hose with union joints. Branch Pipes Inserters and Spreaders, Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all its Branches, &c.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 15.

TERMS—CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras, | Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, | New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them,—Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	„ 22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule	„ 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry, Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes, Silver Foil	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Brauneberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	...
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23	...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—At the suggestion of many of our Supporters, we have shipped, per "MABEL," a few Bins of our old bottled PORTS, having satisfied ourselves that the crust will remain firm on the bottles even during and after the sea voyage. OLD CRUSTED PORTS, showing bottle flavour, have never before been shipped to India from fear of the Crust slipping, as would happen with most Old Wine. We guarantee the parcel on the way as being proof against any such accident, and confidently recommend Invalids to secure a case of this Wine, which is expected to arrive by the end of September.

The age in bottle and superior quality of the Wine will render it necessary for us to quote for it Rs. 36 per dozen.

We hold but 800 dozens of this bottling, and orders are now being registered.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE—

Green Seal, Quarts, in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 42 per doz.
Pints „ 2 „ „ 21 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case 4 doz.	Rs.	10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„ 4 „	„	12	„
1864 Mouton d'Armailhacq	„ 1 „	„	15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„ 1 „	„	20	„
1864 Chateau Lafitte	„ 1 „	„	25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„ 1 „	„	22	„
Do. 10 „	„ 1 „	„	30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„ 1 „	„	20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„ 2 „	„	18	„
Do. red „	„ 2 „	„	22	„
Do. Amontillado	„ 2 „	„	26	„
Robertson's blue seal	„ 1 „	„	16	„

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons, Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal. Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868		18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim	ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Erbach	ditto 1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein	ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862		23 0
30 0	Scharzberg	ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen	ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
21 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.

Manufactured from all

CAVITE TOBACCO.

Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.

QUEENS HAVANNAHS.

Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.

Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	„

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.

(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.

Grand vin Royal, very dry, 1 doz.	quarts	Rs. 38
Do. do. 2 „	pints	„ 40
Monopole 1 „	quarts	„ 42
2 „	pints	„ 44

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Sparks, Moline, & Co., in excellent condition just landed,

Quarts—4 dozen 1 cask.......Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints—6 dozen 1 cask.......„ 3-8 „

Apply to CHARLES CARTER.

Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MESSRS. TOD, HEATLY and Co.—The undersigned (Agents for the above celebrated House) have on hand a full assortment of WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS at moderate prices.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, (Ld.)
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd September, 1869.

Super-royal quarto, 100 Plates, pp. 250, Price in India, Rs. 60.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S SHERRIES.—The undersigned have for sale at their godowns, Sherries shipped by the above well known firm—

Amontillado—blue seal, a pale dry delicate Wine, at Rs. 32 per doz.
Ditto brown seal, a pale dry soft Wine, at „ 28 „

YOUNG & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

5 Borah Baazar Street.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

WANTED.

SUB-MARINE DIVER.—A first class hand WANTS an AGREEMENT. Well acquainted with foundations, iron bridge fitting, &c. Four years' experience in India. No objection to any part of the country.—Address J. P. H., 32, Parell Road, Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a neat, comfortable, small BUNGALOW, No. 320, Lower Colaba. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to RAGOO SHAMJEE, Milliner, Meadow Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the second Floor of Block No. 4 in the Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation. For particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO BE LET, a large airy HOUSE at Breach Candy, opposite the Mahaluxmee Temple, lately occupied by Mr. C. R. Ovans, Civil Service. Rent Rs. 200 only. Apply to Mr. NOWROJEE JEHANGEER GAUMADIA, No. 6 Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. NEUBERG has REMOVED from No. 6 HUMMUM STREET, to No. 9 HUMMUM STREET.

Next door to Messrs. CHESSON and WOODHALL.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,

PRIME YORK HAMS.

WILTSHIRE BACON.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.

J. NEUBERG.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

Just Received Overland a large Consignment of

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

Comprising,

DINNER PLATES.
SOUP PLATES.
SOUP BOWLS, large and small.
TEA AND COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS.
VEGETABLE DISHES.
MEAT DISHES.
BAKING DISHES.
MULLING POTS, large and small.
FRYING PANS.
PUDDING PANS.
SAUCE PANS, large and small, with covers.
AMERICAN BAKE DISHES.
GRIDIRONS.
BASIN AND EWER.

The above are very moderately priced.

J. NEUBERG.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,

ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Venegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,

which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DO WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Goods to make room for heavy shipments to arrive at the end of the rains, we are now offering the greater portion of our stock at a reduction of twenty per cent. for cash payment.

Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity for selecting Goods at a low price. We shall be happy to furnish our illustrated catalogues free by post to any parts.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY

DRINKING CUP AND REVERSIBLE WINE-CUPS.

(The Wine Cups Closing into the Drinking Cup)

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

Prices.

IN EXCELLENT WHITE HARD METAL, ELECTRO-SILVERED THROUGHOUT.

(Not Gold Electro Plated) and with perfectly plain surface.

The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

IN CLEAR RINGING BEST GERMAN SILVER, ORNAMENTED.

Exterior richly Electro Silvered, and all interiors Pure Gold Electro Plated.

The two in superior case complete, Rs. 22.

IN HALL MARKED PURE SIL[illegible] R, [illegible]

And all interiors, Pure Gold Electr[illegible]

The two in beautiful case complete, [illegible]

PRESENTATION SILVER [illegible]

CHRISTENING, and BIRTHD[illegible]

SILVER BEER MUGS, AND W[illegible]

Of pint size and of exquisite workmanship, [illegible] and highly chased and finished Rs. 100 to Rs. 15[illegible]

SILVER CIGAR C[illegible]

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge a[illegible] elaborately engraved or chased and very high[illegible] space for engraving crest or initials. Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

SILVER DRAM FLASKS.

In convenient sizes for the pocket and of elegant designs, ornamented throughout with richly engraved work, having screw tops and space for crest or initials. Rs. 40 to Rs. 75.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS.

In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather Velvet lined Case, from Cash, Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.

Each mug bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK & SPOON.

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

A large variety, commencing from the price of Rs. 20 per set, for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per set.

All the Articles bear the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, as a proof of their genuineness.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND MUG,

In handsome Morocco Case,

Lined with Velvet.

These Articles are of the same artistic and beautiful manufacture as those previously detailed.

From Rs. 60 per set.

The patterns are all of the very best designs, and of the highest finish.

FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS,

Of the best Electro-Silver Plate, in various elegant designs and patterns.

A MAHOGANY CLOTH LINED CASE,

Containing 12 Fish-eating Knives, and 12 Fish-eating Forks. From Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 the Set.

These very useful Articles are now generally adopted in England, by all the Clubs, Hotels, and by most private Families.

FISH CARVERS,

With Silver-Plated, or with Ivory Handles.

Each pair in a Leather Case, From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45 per pair.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their assortment of these elegant sets; they can be had with handles either of Silver-Plated Ware, of Ivory, or of Mother o'Pearl.

Each set is handsomely fitted in a mahogany case with lock and key. The patterns being so numerous, and approximate repretation only can be given.

The set of 12 Knives and 12 Forks in case, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75.

The set of 18 Knives and 18 Forks in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100.

SOUNDY & Co.,
RAMPART ROW, & FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL,

OF

18, New Bond Street, London,

DIAMOND MERCHANT AND JEWELLER TO THE QUEEN, begs to state that he is open to receive Consignments of Precious Stones and Pearls, either on Purchase or for Sale on Commission.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

BULL & Co.,

TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,

PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,
2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 20 per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art.

Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.

LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.

PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick, and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.

CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.

ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c. &c.

14 Meadow Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm, without much change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	607½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	205
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	325
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
12,500	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
27,098	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1710
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1020
10,800	1,000	650	„11-14	Do. New	660
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1140
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.8.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	765
800	500	all	12 pc.	Broach Mills	[illegible]
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1500
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	680
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,225
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

[illegible]—7TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

[illegible]

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Hicks, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Walter, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Sandwith, Lieutenant Colonel, 8th Regiment, on sick leave.
Touch, Ensign, 10th Regiment, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Hicks, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deesa.
Briggs, Lieutenant Colonel, Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.
Glasspoole, Major, 25th Regiment N. L. I., on duty.
Walter, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Jhansie.
Touch, Ensign, 10th Regiment, to join, to Secundrabad.
McGrath, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Poona, 10th September, 1869.

No. 634, Sergeant R. N. Hamilton and No. 1,452, Private W Barnes, 1-2nd Foot, employed in the Barrack Department, are transferred to the Unattached List with effect from 25th August last, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 606 of 1869.

Brigadier General Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade, is permitted at his own request to rejoin and resume command of the 1st Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, previous to its embarkation for England.

With reference to G. O. C., No. of the 6th instant, Captain Stack's appointment is to have effect from the 27th August.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 6th instant, Brigadier General W. J. Smythe is posted to the Mhow Division.

With reference to G. O. C., No. 794 4th, instant, Captain F. W. Jones, Staff Corps, will be attached for duty to the 26th, and not to the 18th Regiment N. I., as therein stated.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 8.)

Mr. W. F. Meres to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. M. Barbour, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to Backergunge.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Mudhoobunee, in Tirhoot, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Mosley, or until further orders.

Mr. A. C Brett to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, in the Second Grade, from the date on which he took charge from Mr W. J. Money, until the arrival of Mr. V. T. Taylor, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Lea to officiate, until further orders, as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Non-Regulation Commission. He is posted to the Assam Division.

Mr. D. M. Barbour, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. H. Mosley, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mudhoobunee, for three months, from the date on which he has availed himself of the leave in anticipation of sanction.

Mr. A. B. Falcon to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. A. R. Alexander, or until further orders.

Lieutenant McArthur, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Raneegunge Division, is granted special leave of absence for three months, for the purpose of studying the native language.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Sept. 8.)

Mr. Herbert Blakey Finlay, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Etah, is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Henry Clements Barstow, or until further orders.

Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B. A., is appointed to be Professor of Mathematics in the Agra College, with effect from the 9th August.

Mr. F. Kilvert, Officiating Deputy Collector of Gurhwal, is transferred in the same capacity to Kumaon.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Nicholas Parsick, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Azimgurh, with effect from the 1st September, or subsequent date.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Henry Wodehouse Dashwood, Magistrate and Collector of Agra, from the 20th September, or subsequent date.

Three months' privilege leave of absence, is granted to Mr. Henry Minchin Chase, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Allygurh, with effect from 16th August.

Mr. George Spence Desborough Dale, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Allygurh, during the absence on leave of Mr. Chase, or until further orders.

Mr. Joseph Smith, B.A., Officiating Joint Magistrate 2nd Grade, Shahjehanpore, is appointed to officiate as a Joint Magistrate in the 1st Grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. William Wolfran Gardner Cornwall assumed charge of the office of Superintendent of the Dhoon.

Mr. John Hill Twigg, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Agra, is appointed to officiate as a Joint Magistrate of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of Mr. Joseph Smith's appointment as Officiating Joint Magistrate of the 1st Grade:—

One month's leave of absence is granted to Mr. Edward Ambrose Fitzgerald, Civil Surgeon of Jounpore, to attend an examination for high proficiency in Persian, with effect from 20th November next.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. B. Ross, S. C., Executive Engineer, Saharunpore Division, Public Works, with effect from the 1st September.

Lieutenant T. Gracey, R.E., Assistant Engineer, will officiate as Executive Engineer of the Saharunpore Division, Public Works, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. B. Ross.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Ensign D. McLeod, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Benares Division, Public Works, with effect from the 12th August, 1869, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Salsette (s)	Tomlin	Suez, Aug. 29.
	Astralia de Demaun.	DeRace	Zanzibar, Aug. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Norah Greame	Taylor	Liverpool.
	Defiance	Hughes	London, via Cochin.
	Hydree	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Nelly	Ogilvie	London via Cochin.
	Orissa (s)	Anderson	Aden and Suez.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cutch
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	Tilly (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.
	Vine (s)	Mann	Penang and Singapore.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Contest, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Roslin Castle	Davidson	Bombay, Aug. 23.
	Asia (s)	Paterson	Bombay, Aug. 17.
	Kenilworth Castle	Christie	London, June 3.
7	Marmion	Cochrane	London, June 6.
	Canton Carpenter	Nacoda	Negapatam, Aug. 27
	India (s)	Baxter	Moulmein, Aug. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.		
6	Bertram Rigby	——	——
	Nor-Wester	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Alnwick Castle	——	London.
7	Antelope	Nicolson	Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.		
6	Thames	——	Swan River.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period hat may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LAWSON—August 19th, at Chatham, the wife of Mr. Henry W. G. Lawson, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VICCAJEE—September 8th, at Nandeir, Burjorjee Viccajee, Esq., Sudder Talookdar of Nuldroog, Beder and Nandeir Zillas in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, aged 59 years, deeply regretted by relatives and friends.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—September 1st, the wife of H. W. Stevens, Esq., C.E. Durbungah, Tirhoot, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HEATH—BIALE—August 24th, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Shea, H. G. Adams Heath, Commander steamer Bombay, to Mary Catherine, daughter of the late Captain John Biale.

DEATH.

WARDE-JONES—September 2nd, at Monghyr, of puerperal fever, the beloved wife of A. H. Warde-Jones, Esq., Deputy Collector of Surveys and Settlements, Rajshahye Division.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BEAUCHAMP—September 1st, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain Beauchamp, Madras Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GROVES—SPOTTISWOODE—September 2nd, at All Saints', Trimulgherry, by the Rev. Arthur T. Bartlett, John Groves, Esq., Captain 18th Hussars, to S. Maria (Minnie,) eldest daughter of Colonel M. G. Spottiswoode, Commanding 24th Regiment N. I.

PROUDFOOT—HARDIE—August 31st, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, M. A., James George Proudfoot, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to Janet Air, daughter of the late John Kincaid Hardie, Esq., of Leith.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HOYLE—September 2nd, at Jubbulpore, the wife of H. C. Hoyle, Esq., East India Railway, of a daughter.
BROMHEAD—September 2nd, at Morar, the wife of Lieutenant B. Bromhead, B. S. C., of a son.
BLAIR—At Mount Aboo, the wife of Captain C. R. Blair, Assistant Governor General's Agent, of a daughter.
STEVENS—September 3rd, at Dinapore, the wife of J. F. Stevens, Esq., C.S., of a son.
VIBART—September 4th, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain Edward Vibart, 15th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
QUINET—September 6th, at Allahabad, the wife of Reginald Quinet, Esq., 4th Regiment N. I., of a son, still-born.
JARDINE—September 6th, at Agra, the wife of R. Jardine, Esq., C. S., of a son.
PEARS—September 8th, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. M. Pears, Esq., C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—August 30th, at Sealkote, W. F. Bennett, Esq., 7th Q. O. Hussars, from fever, aged 24 years.
MONTRIOU—September 2nd, at Hooghly, Charles Harington, child of Captain and Mrs. Montriou, aged 17 months.
PARKER—September 2nd, at Murree, Harding Anburey, infant son of Neville Fraser Parker, Captain, Bengal Army, age 9 months and 14 days.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR, and other places in KATHIAWAD.
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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.

WE are glad to be able to congratulate the Bench on the business-like character of the latest meeting. It is not usual to see so much work got through with such a slight amount of friction, and so small a degree of suffering inflicted by the bores. That no essay was read is in itself a great gain. Dr. Joynt seems to consider that his mission is to "put down" personality, and if he succeed, even with the tragi-comic language he employs, his success will be an additional conquest made by good sense and propriety.

But although the general character of the sitting was hopeful, some things were said which cannot be passed over. In the first place the proposed grant of money for primary education does not seem to be supported on any solid ground. The analogy between the local fund and the municipal taxes and rates carries us a very little way, because the two sources of supply are different. Moreover, the local Government, which sanctions the appropriation, has jurisdiction over the Director of Public Instruction, but the Municipality of Bombay has none whatever. The money would be voted for purposes beyond the control of the municipal body, and it seems to be more reasonable that the local Government should, out of its funds, aid primary education in Bombay, than that the Municipality should pay a tribute over the application of which it would not have the least control. Even if we were to admit that there is no force in these considerations, the fact would still remain that the Municipality cannot afford to subsidize the Educational Department, and that until our accounts are in order and our financial difficulties overcome, until we obtain good drainage and secure more water, we are not entitled to vote money even for so good a thing as primary education. Some of the doctrines facetiously laid down by men in authority are more objectionable than the proposed grant. Although it is clearly illegal to vote money for education, the Commissioner asserted that it would be meritorious to violate the law, and characterized as "truculent" any Justice who might challenge the vote. The doctrine that you might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb is no doubt sound, but it is wiser not to risk hanging for either offence. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, another authority, went even further, and urged the Bench to pile one illegal vote on another. This is the kind of doctrine which has brought the Municipality into embarrassment and debt. We are glad to see to that Mr. Ormiston and the Chairman had sufficient truculence of character to oppose the authorities and prevent an illegal vote. The local Government will have to determine whether, with fairness to the tax and ratepayers, who, it should be remembered, are paying a tax on grain in a year of scarcity, the Bench can indulge in the luxury of voting money for education.

The conversation on the report of Mr. Chapman's Committee was satisfactory, and served to clear up the doubts of thoughtful men. It would have been of great value if it had done no more than dispose of the queer notion, solemnly expounded some days ago, and re-produced at the Bench, about the responsibility of heads of departments. Common sense tells us that they are and must be responsible to their superior officer, who in turn is responsible to the Bench. If the Commissioner cannot secure subordination and exact full responsibility he is not fit for the position he holds. The real point, as the report of the Committee sets forth, is to secure adequate control. Supported, as he would be by the Finance Committee and public opinion, the Controller should feel that he can "put his foot down" whenever he has real grounds for so doing. We may remark, by the way, that our Municipality has given birth to a new and very ugly word. Two Municipal Commissioners use the word "to budget" and "to budget for," and employ the cacophonous term "budgetted" without remorse. The Justices, we observe, are following the bad example. Really it would be just as easy to use the Queen's English.

Finally, it is satisfactory to find that the position of Justices, who are also servants of the State, is now clearly defined. The cantankerous, and not always veracious Justice, lately deported, whose movements are deemed sufficiently important to appear in "extras," has done an unintentional service in eliciting from Government the clear opinion quoted by the Chairman. We trust that the agitated and suspicious mind of the somewhat mutinous Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee will now be at rest. In addition he may remember, with profit, that "*order* is heaven's first law."

DR. CAYLEY's interesting letter to the Punjab Government draws attention once more to the position and fortunes of the ruler of Eastern Turkistan who has been known for the last three years as the Kooshbegee. Our readers may not dislike to be reminded of the origin and career of one who has been styled an able and ambitious soldier of fortune, and who certainly made his own career for himself aided by that friend of "clever fellows," opportunity.

The best authorities on the remote and recent annals of Eastern Turkistan tell us that Yakoob Beg made his vow on the theatre of its history in 1864, just after the Moslems from China breaking into Eastern Turkistan helped the resident population of the same faith to massacre the Chinese garrison, and extinguish a diminution which the Manchoo dynasty had maintained in the country for a century. But, of course, this was not the first appearance of Yakoob Beg in military and political life. As long ago as 1847 he is said to have sold a fort to the Russians, and yet to have kept his good name; but the anecdote, whatever its real claims to authenticity, does not look veracious. What is certain is that this enterprising person had managed to win for himself a conspicuous position, considerable repute, a following, and finally the command of the Kokandian forces. When Boozurg Khan, the Khoja, and representative of the princes who formerly ruled in Yarkand, took advantage of the insurrection against the Chinese to ride into Kashgar, Yakoob Beg rode with him, having an eye to the main chance; and when the legitimist prince, disgusted everybody as legitimist princes will all the world over, his chief aider and abetter, by hook or crook, seized virtual as well as nominal possession of power. He was not long in getting rid of the Chinese in Kashgar, and his business then was to assert his power over the whole of Eastern Turkistan. The last of the Chinese soldiers had perished either by suicide or massacre, and the Moslems once more had the mastery. But there were two other aspirants for power beside Yakoob Kooshbegee, one in Yarkand, the other in Khoten. The former was the leader of the Chinese Moslems, the latter a native priest; but less than two years' fighting saw both subdued, and the Kooshbegee exercising undisputed rule over Alti-shahar, as the natives call Eastern Turkistan.

Politically the advent of a strong man to power any where is a matter of interest and importance. To the Russians the success of Kooshbegee must have been a source of vexation, as anarchy suits their purposes better than order; but on the other hand their traders are the gainers, for the strong man keeps markets free from disturbance, and Dr. Cayley reports that English goods sent via Russia abound in the bazaars. Moreover Yakoob Beg is or has been hostile to Khokand which he would like to add to his dominions; but as the Russians are very influential in Khokand, probably prudence restrains the new ruler from attempting to reduce his neighbour and former sovereign. That he fears as well as respects the Russians is obvious from the strict guard kept on the northern frontier, and his abstinence from overt action against Khokand. That remote, sequestered, and exposed Fort Vernoe, which figured in Mr. Grant Duff's speech, and has done duty elsewhere, is the outward sign of a power which inspires some dread, apparently, on the Naryn, whatever it may do in Westminster and certain parts of Bombay. The reason is that Yakoob Beg knows what Fort Vernoe means, and that the other folks referred to do not. Making every allowance for the natural suspicion with which Asiatic princes regard both England and Russia, we cannot, in this case, believe with our Allahabad contemporary that the Kooshbegee looks with anything like the same jealousy on the English as he does on the Russians. And there is the direct testimony of Dr. Cayley's correspondents to the effect that he is not averse from trading relations. We, however, can do little or nothing for him, and the Russians are, or soon will be, in a position to inflict great injury. However, we agree with those who hold that Russia will not occupy either Kokand or Eastern Turkistan, so long as the first is subservient, and the second open to trade and inoffensive. What we have to face is the certainty, humanly speaking, that Russia, at her own convenience, will subjugate both countries, and reign from the Khotan to the Caucasus: a conquest which would have only slight military, but very weighty political and some bad commercial results.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. J. SMYTHE has been posted to the Mhow Division of the Army.

CAPTAIN G. C. HODDING, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN E. F. R. CHAMBERS, of the Madras Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years. on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PRATT, C. B., Commanding Poona Brigade, has been permitted at his own request to rejoin and assume command of the 1st Battalion, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, previous to its embarkation for England.

THE Government of India has received intelligence from Persia to the effect that cholera, which lately raged at Shiraz and Ispahan, entirely disappeared about the middle of August. Two thousand five hundred persons are believed to have died at Shiraz, and a larger proportion in the surrounding villages. Cholera has also greatly diminished at Teheran, but it is said to be spreading towards Meshed. A few cases were lately reported south of Shiraz towards Bushire

MR. E. PRATT, we learn, has again been suspended, under the following circumstances. By the orders of Government which we noticed the other day he was reduced in the grade of Assistant Commissioner of Customs, and subsequently he was directed to proceed to Surat and report his arrival there to the Deputy Commissioner. After the lapse of many days, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Faulkner, reported to the Commissioner that Mr. Pratt had not joined. Mr. Faulkner's letter was forwarded by the Commissioner to Mr. Pratt for his explanation, and he was further directed not to leave Bombay until he had furnished the required explanation. We understand that Mr. Pratt, notwithstanding these instructions, went off to Surat on the morning of the 8th instant, the day on which the special general meeting of the Justices was to be held. Before proceeding to Surat, Mr. Pratt addressed what seems a disingenuous letter to the Chairman of the Bench, wherein he said that "unforeseen orders" had reached him the evening before the meeting which compelled him to leave Bombay immediately; whereas the orders appear to have been quite the other way. This is Mr. Pratt's third "suspension" from office and emoluments, the first being when he was an assistant in the Secretariat, when Mr. Henry Young was Chief Secretary.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army was expected to return to the presidency from Coonoor on the 8th instant.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was entertained at dinner on Friday evening, 3rd instant, by Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor.—*Friend of India.*

WE regret to learn that Captain Plowden has been forced to come into Jubbulpore from Dumoh, on account of serious illness in his family.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

ALGERNON CRAWFORD FOSTER, whose case caused such a painful interest a few months ago, died of cholera on 26th August, in the Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh.—*Englishman.*

IT has been officially announced that epidemic cholera has disappeared from Allahabad, and that all the western districts of the North Western Provinces continue free from it.

MR. JOHN GORDON, late Acting Agent of the Mirzapore Branch of the Bank of Bengal, has been appointed Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary of the Bank.—*Indian Daily News.*

SIR N. B. CHAMBERLAIN, K.C.B., and K.C.S.I., has (says the "Mofussilite") been appointed by the Secretary of State to be in attendance on H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh during his stay in India.

ON account of the late disturbance at Agror His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, says the Delhi Gazette, has put off his intended visit to Cashmere, for the present at all events, possibly altogether.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the "Pioneer" from Subathoo on the 4th instant, states that there had been no cholera in that station for two or three days previous. The 41st Regiment was still in camp in two detachments.

WE see that another domestic affliction has befallen the Mayo family. The sister of the late Earl, and aunt of the present Earl of Mayo, Lady Uniacke, has died at the advanced age of seventy-four.—*Indian Daily News.*

CAPTAIN R. V. MALDEN, 1st Regiment Sind Horse, has obtained leave of absence for thirty days, from date of departure from Jacobabad, to proceed to Kurrachee on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

IT has been reported from China that news had reached Shanghai, and were credited there, of the massacre of more than twenty French priests in Szechuen. An imperial edict had ordered Li, the Viceroy of the province of Shanghai, to proceed as Imperial Commissioner to the scene of the murders.

IT is said that the defendants in the case of Tagore *vs.* Tagore and others have already retained Sir Roundell Palmer, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Doyne; and that the plaintiff retains Messrs. Bell and Newmarch to conduct the suit in appeal before the Privy Council.—*Indian Daily News.*

A LUCKNOW correspondent states that Government has taken over the construction of the unfinished works of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway with a view to expediting their completion. The weather at Lucknow was oppressively hot, but the cultivators of that district, considered there had been rain enough for the crops.—*Mofussilite.*

A LETTER from Morar, dated the 10th instant, says—"Certain changes are rumoured amongst the officials in Central India. It is said that we are to lose General Chamberlain almost immediately, as Colonel Hutchinson is to resume his appointment as Political Agent at Gwalior. Most of the troops are still out in camp, and are in improved health and spirits."

THE "Bangalore Herald" says it is rumoured, with what degree of truth it cannot say, that Captain Tredway Clarke, at present Secretary to the Commissioner, will succeed Colonel Clarke as Inam Commissioner of Mysore. Mr. Ricketts, it is also said, will take Colonel Puckle's place as acting Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore, the latter gentleman going home on leave.

WE are given to understand that the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, Dr. De Renzy, has instituted, or is about to institute, a suit against "Indian Public Opinion" for libel said to be contained in an article on the sanitation of Umritsur in the issue of the 17th of August. Damages are to be laid at 10,000 rupees; Mr. Plowden and Mr. Reynolds of Lahore are retained.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ONE of the evening papers of Aug. 20, says—"The King of Prussia arrived at Homburg a day or two since, and is still staying there. The *North German Correspondence* says that the Bishop of Bombay was received by his Majesty at Ems, and by the Queen at Coblence. On this occasion his Majesty presented the bishop with a picture as a personal remembrance, and with a considerable sum of money for the use of the German College in India."

THE difference in cost at which famine relief is given at different station is no doubt susceptible of simple explanation, but without this the difference looks strange. Thus, according to the Honorary Secretary's Report, at Benares, in the week ending 1st September, 12,682 persons were relieved at a cost of Rs. 390, or *half an anna* each. At Allahabad in the same week it cost just four times as much to relieve an individual—that is, 1,791 persons were relieved at a cost of Rs. 226, or *two annas* a head.—*Pioneer.*

WE learn from a home journal that Inspector-General W. M. Muir, M. D., C. B., Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, will shortly assume charge of his office at Netley, relieving Inspector-General Dr. Beatson, C. B., who will come out to India as senior Inspector-General. Inspector-General Dr. Gordon, C. B., will, on the completion of three years' service in his present rank, in March next, retire on half-pay, and will be succeeded by Inspector-General Dr. S. Currie, C. B., at present on the half-pay list.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE diminution in the cholera deaths at Umritsur continues steady. Notwithstanding the great heat on the 1st September it was again only *ten*, on the 2nd six, and on the 3rd seven, with an average of about eighteen casualties from other causes, the greatest number being twenty-one on the 3rd September.—There was a slight increase in the cholera deaths at Umritsur on the 4th September, being eight, with twenty-four casualties from other causes. On Sunday, the 5th, cholera carried off seven victims, fever eleven, and other causes nine, so that we may really look on the scourge as dying out.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Friend of the Public," has suggested a way out of the famine difficulty, which, if his salary or profits be under Rs. 100 per mensem, does him infinite credit, and will no doubt be joyously and generally followed. His suggestion is that every one "drawing Rs. 100 a month and upwards shall contribute a month's income as donation, and half his monthly earnings, for the next six months only, as subscription." The funds thus raised are to be applied rather, as we understand our correspondent, to the relief of what we may call genteel poverty than of actually present hunger.—*Pioneer.*

SIR WILLIAM MUIR, being "very desirous of encouraging the growth of a standard Christian literature in Urdu and Hindi," has offered in his private capacity two prizes, of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, for the best Christian treatises which come up to the standard of the former notification in respect of literary merit. The works are to be catholic in their contents. Such periods in the history of Christianity as the Reformation in the 16th century, or its extension among heathen nations, are suggested. The history of the Church in Madagascar and the biography of leading men are also mentioned as fitting subjects. The books are to be given in before the end of 1871. Sir W. Muir is careful to repeat that he makes this offer in his private capacity. The memorandum is signed by Mr. Kempson and addressed to the heads of missionary institutions in the North-Western Provinces.—*Friend of India.*

THE BONUS QUESTION.

WE understand that Colonel Broome has prepared a reply to General Hannyngton's estimate of the very serious cost of giving a retiring bonus to field officers. The truth, we believe, to be that each officer, alike able and conscientious, was, like most philosophers, right in what he affirmed and wrong in what he denied. Each looked at his own side of the shield, with this result that Colonel Broome made the case worse for Government and General Hannyngton made it better than it really was. But nothing will be done. Every day the muddle grows worse and our military expenditure greater. For the future would it not be well at once to put all officers entering the Indian service in a general list and to give promotion only by seniority as before?—*Friend of India.*

THE FRONTIER RAID.

FROM more recent intelligence from Abbottabad it appears that the raid made upon our Agror frontier was more serious than at first reported. It is said that some twenty *native* British subjects were killed, and that it is not unlikely that another expedition may be the result. We should think the Indian Government must have now no further doubt as to the "lasting effect" of the Hazara expedition of last year. It was nothing more than a large amount of time and money expended for no purpose. It is, however, well known on the frontier that the principal actors in the scene were thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair. It was only official pressure from Simla that made them the feeble instruments they were, and yet in the face of these facts there are those who defend, or pretend to defend, the Government frontier policy of the last few years.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST.

As your readers have no doubt seen ere this various telegraphic despatches on the subject of the Albert Life Assurance Company of a more or less disquieting character, it is well to state that, so far, beyond the mere fact of the company going into liquidation, very little is really known. There have been rumours about it and one or two others for some time, but now-a-days the suspension of an insurance company so often takes the form of a liquidation through the medium of another concern to which the business is transferred, and (the public who are policy-holders have so seldom been actual losers, that nothing like the interest excited by a large mercantile failure of the usual kind has been aroused. In the case of the Albert the disaster sounds alarming, but it may in the long run prove a very small affair indeed. The liabilities are vaguely called eight to ten millions sterling, but it must be remembered that a large proportion of these are current risks, which will no doubt be taken over by other companies at a very small sacrifice to the policy-holders, while the actual claims will to some extent be met by the assets. The shares are unlimited and the number of shareholders is 500, so that there may easily be a sharp pull on them at first. The directors, however, have announced that they will submit a plan for reconstructing the company upon a sound basis, "so as to preserve for the benefit of all concerned the good-will of the extensive connection," but there is always a chance that the aid of other companies on the guarantee of the shareholders may facilitate this object. There is no doubt as to the extent of business the Albert did. It was one of those companies that was formed by successive accretions, one small concern after another having been bought up, transferred, or amalgamated with it. The number of these lapsed institutions is said to be twenty-two, but I am not certain that there are not others. The names, so far as known, are as follows:—Bank of London Insurance (formerly National Provincial), Anchor, Falcon, Merchants and Tradesmen's, Beacon Family, Endowment, Empire, Kent Mutual, English Provident (formerly United Homœopathic), London and County, Oak Mutual, Medical, Invalid and General, National Guardian, Official and General, Preceptors and General, Times, Independent, Western, Manchester and London, Metropolitan Counties, St. George, and London and Continental. But this does not explain the full scope of the amalgamations, for some of these companies are themselves the result of such a process, the Western, for instance, having a few years back absorbed the Oriental and General. All the above companies had an average existence of only eight years, the Albert itself being just 31 years old. No doubt the formidable catalogue gives an idea of business connections sadly disproportioned to the actual results. Many of these companies had no business whatever, but were started by professional promoters expressly with a view to being bought up, and the terms on which threatened opposition was thus got rid of were so ruinously extravagant as to have formed no small item of the load of debt which has to all appearance dragged the Albert into liquidation. Still it did a large amount of business, and its annual income on a capital of £500,000, was advertised as exceeding £300,000, which, considering the inducements offered to agents and solicitors now-a-days to bring business, is perhaps not above the mark.

The real evil done by the collapse of this company is not so much that which will affect its own share and policy-holders as the feeling of distrust which it will create of many other companies. A certain amount of distrust is perhaps the best thing that could happen, for the public have been far too credulous of late. Puffing advertisements are now raised by life assurance companies to the dignity of an art, and that which promises most gets the largest share of the business going. Again, the commissions given to solicitors and agents are so liberal that a large portion of the premium is swallowed up for years, and it is patent to any man that as soon as the bulk of the engagements begin to mature there must be a difficulty in meeting them. The fear, however, is that public disquiet will take an altogether wrong direction. What intending insurers will continue to look at will be, not the kind of business done or the terms on which it is obtained, but the gross amount of premium income—a most fallacious test, I need hardly say, of real prosperity. When Mr. Stephen Cave's abortive Life Insurance Companies Bill was discussed last session by the companies themselves—for it never got so far as a discussion in the House of Commons—it was pointed out by several officials connected with the oldest and soundest institutions that the safeguards intended by Mr. Cave would be quite insufficient. He proposed to provide that each company should deposit a statement of its assets and liabilities, &c., with the Registrar, so that either shareholder or intending assurer could judge for themselves what sort of business the concern was doing; and he further proposed an actuarial investigation every ten years. Now this last examination would have answered effectually enough, but then the interval between each period would be so great as to have allowed a large amount of mischief being done; while the mere deposit annually of statements of account made out in a particular way would have explained and revealed nothing which the company did not wish revealed. The fancied protection given by the Act would only have misled people, who would never have thought that the figures might be quite correct, and yet that they disclosed no really important information as to general stability. People will look to the large total and not to the sources whence it is derived. Yet it is notorious that the mere amount is now less of a guide to solvency and safety than ever. The fiercest competition for business has by degrees reduced the rates of insurance to a point which will hardly allow of security; and yet thousands are spent yearly in advertising and thousands more on allowances to agents. The problem is, out of what fund do these extraordinary charges come? If the income can stand them and yet allow the redemption of all liabilities, it is surely time the actuarial tables generally were revised in favour of insurers. If bran-new mushroom companies can do all this, and yet profit, what must be the profits of the older and higher charging companies?

To what I have already said about the Albert Assurance Company, I have only to add that as it had agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, China and Japan it has probably a good many clients in the East interested in its fate. On an application at chambers to the vacation judge the provisional liquidator has been authorised to receive all renewal premiums on condition that they shall be strictly set aside in order that the assured may elect to have the amounts returned in full on the 1st January next if a satisfactory plan of reconstruction is not effected by that date. The liquidators are also authorised to prepare a plan for the reconstruction of the company and to submit it to a meeting of policy-holders to be held in London and at the other chief centres of the company's business.

Nothing very definite has yet transpired to explain the failure of Franghiadi and Rodocanachi, and we are still without those accounts from the partner abroad which have been so long expected. A preliminary meeting, however, has been held, at which an approximate estimate of engagements and assets was submitted. This gave the liabilities of the firm in London and Liverpool as £27,160; in Rio Janeiro as £121,616; in Trieste as £21,893; in New York as £39,110; and in New Orleans as £19,000—the total being £228,780. The assets in London and Liverpool were called £59,725; in Rio £181,340; in Trieste £32,977; at New York £48,231; at New Orleans £14,412—total £336,094. There is thus a balance to credit of £107,914, but as it is "subject to realisation" I need scarcely point out that the balance will probably come out something very different, the state of matters in Brazil being highly unfavourable to the satisfaction of the wishes of either debtors or creditors.

Another small failure is reported from Glasgow—Mr. Francis Dunn, winsey manufacturer, with liabilities of about £17,000.

The Stock Exchange Committee have fixed on Tuesday next, the 24th instant, as the settling day in the shares of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company, to be marked in the official list. The shares of this concern, which had dropped to a small discount, are now about ¼ premium, with everything in favour of a further rise, though I have no doubt a lull may be expected after the recent excitement. The telegraph share market is now the centre of a good deal of speculation, attention having been drawn to it by the constant references in the City articles. A curious instance of this turn of the current is to be seen in the shares of the Telegraph Construction Company, which, as I mentioned last week, have just about doubled their market value in six months. On a smaller scale these shares now play the part of Metropolitan in the Railway or of Turkish fives in the Foreign market, and are knocked up and down on reports of the forthcoming dividend,—about 1 or 2 per cent every day being the limit of fluctuation. Less than a year ago they were almost immoveable at 5 discount and they are now 10 premium. Reuters are 79 to 81, and do not look as if they would go any higher since there is no margin left now for speculation.

Since my last on coolie importation into the Southern States of America Mr. Bantwell, the American Secretary of State, has announced his belief that the proposed import is as illegal as the slave trade. I do not believe, however, that this will stop the operation if it is otherwise feasible. The Chinaman can easily be made to play the part of voluntary emigrant, and, if so, how can he be stopped?

The cotton market is still animated and excited, and an advance of almost a penny a pound has been realised on some descriptions during the week. It is impossible it can be otherwise while the import is so scanty and the demand good. There have been fair arrivals of East India cotton this week, which have somewhat arrested the decline in stock, but it is still lamentably scanty looking to the probable demands on it. Under these circumstances telegraphic reports from your side, to the effect that "the prospects of the cotton crop are splendid," and favourable accounts of the growing cotton in the States, do not affect our market in the least. It is the immediate and visible supply which decides prices. Dhollerah and Broach have now touched 11d., and Middling Orleans has topped 13d., with prospects of an immediate further advance. The Manchester market is of course stronger in sympathy with the firmness of cotton, but the actual advance realised either for yarns or cloths falls far short of the rise in price of the raw material. Producers are asking higher rates for goods suitable for India, and the consequence has been a retail business, since buyers do not see their way to making a profit out of the prices now current. The position of manufacturers is a greater enigma than ever. I suppose there is not a man connected with Lancashire business circles who does not assert that manufacturing has been unprofitable for the last two years, yet neither that nor the visible fate of many mill-owners who have come to grief lately seems to check the ardour of many makers to undertake large contracts when they get the chance.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST.

WAS the attack of rheumatism which kept the Emperor Napoleon away from the camp at Chalons on Sunday last a calculated or an accidental illness? In any case, it happened very opportunely to enable the Emperor to efface himself and his personal claims from the immediate thoughts of his subjects on the centenary of the birth of the great founder of his dynasty, and, by sending the Prince Imperial to take his place in the celebration of the military fêtes at the camp, to remind the army and the people that the Napoleons belong to the future as well as to the present and the past, and that fidelity to the person of Napoleon the Fourth should be the legitimate offspring of devotion to the memory of Napoleon the First. It was in keeping, too, with the Emperor's surrender of his own absolute power to make this mute appeal to the army to maintain the rights of his son, and to call all France to witness that he yields to the desire of the people for constitutional government in the hope that this concession will help to establish his own family more securely upon the throne. No doubt the words which our great poet has put into the mouth of Henry IV. will express the feelings which often harass Napoleon now. The Elect of December 1851 cannot but remember too frequently "by what by-paths and indirect crook'd ways he gained the crown," and his most fervent wish must be that he should be able to say to his son—

> To thee it shall descend with better quiet,
> Better opinion, better confirmation;
> For all the soil of the achievement goes
> With me into the grave.

It is this anxiety to make his son's inheritance secure that has, beyond question, been the cause of the moderation the Emperor has displayed in the recent political crisis. He has carefully abstained from saying a word to kindle angry passions, or excite the army against the people; and the sole aim of his policy, from the dismissal of M. Rouher to the proclamation of the amnesty on the 15th instant, has been to persuade all classes of Frenchmen that he has no longer any ambition but that of reigning quietly over a united nation and bequeathing the throne to his heir. If it were a question merely of prolonging his own reign, probably Napoleon would not have allowed the opposition to gain so easy a victory. In any actual conflict he could have arrayed overwhelming force on his side. Some philosophical French writers have dared of late years to tell their countrymen the truth about the First Napoleon; but Napoleon worship is still the creed of the majority of Frenchmen, and our own experience in England during the Crimean war ought to remind us how quickly the philosophers are set aside whenever a great ruler or minister chooses for his own purposes to inflame popular passions. It is well, not only for his own reputation in history, but for France, that the Emperor has hesitated to stain the closing years of his reign with the blood of his enemies, and that, instead of having recourse to arms to reassert the authority which political opponents had assailed, he has resolved to try the experiment of liberalizing his government and proving that Bonapartism is not irreconcilable with free institutions. One cannot but wish that the experiment may succeed; for, after all, what hope is there for the maintenance of a steady government in France, if the Bonapartes should be again expelled? There are Republicans in France, but no Republican party with elements of cohesion and desirability in it; the elder branch of the Bourbon is impossible; and, as for the Orleanists, what could they offer, beyond the parliamentary government the Emperor has now accepted, but the memories of the Spanish marriages in exchange for those of Austerlitz and Solferino?

It is impossible to read without a smile the grave rebuke given by the Sultan to the Viceroy for the love of luxury that has led the powerful vassal of the Porte into extravagances, which, in their consequences, are grievously oppressive to the people of Egypt. Ismail Pasha might no doubt reply that he had only imitated the example set him by his illustrious Suzerain at Constantinople. Still, the truth remains, that the people of Egypt are shamefully overtaxed to enable their Viceroy to maintain a state of unequalled splendour; and the Western powers, even if they do not attach much weight to the Sultan's remonstrances, would do well to remember that they, under whose protection both these Mahomedan princes are placed, owe a duty to the Egyptians themselves as well as to their rulers. At present, the Viceroy, by his diplomatic courtesies and splendid hospitalities, really bribes France and England into forgetfulness of the claims of his unfortunate subjects; and our Ministers are slow to believe that the enlightened prince who talks so wisely of progress in Paris and London can be a very tyrant at home. As to the complaints of the Porte, that the Viceroy has been buying ironclads, and that he sailed from Alexandria to Corfu to invite the King of the Hellenes, first of all the European sovereigns, to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal, the Khedive must have made a very submissive reply and acknowledged his transgressions, or else we should hardly be told that he had given explanations which are considered quite satisfactory at Constantinople. Perhaps, as Cardinal Wolsey tried to disarm the jealousy of his royal master by giving up his palace at Hampton Court, and declaring he had built it expressly for the King, so the Viceroy may have said that he had only bought our iron-clad fleet with the intention of asking the Sultan's acceptance of the vessels as a gift from an obedient and loving vassal. So splendid a present would, no doubt, readily induce the Porte to overlook any mere error of etiquette of which the Viceroy may have been guilty.

In England the International University Boat Race and Mr. Boucicault's new play at Drury Lane Theatre attract more attention than Mr. Lowe's "conundrum" about the coinage or the scientific discussions at the meeting of the British Association. Indeed, the newspapers which notice the opening address of Professor Stokes to the members of the Association generally skip the science and moralize on the text supplied by the Professor that we ought not to be puffed up with the knowledge that science gives us, but should confess in all humbleness how ignorant we remain in spite of all our discoveries. As there can be no doubt whatever about the denseness of the popular ignorance of science generally, it is comforting to reflect (in this idle month of August) that after all the wise philosophers who study these things confess their knowledge does not carry them very far. Certainly, the public is very much disposed to take the philosophers at their word, and leave them talking to one another while it enjoys its annual holiday. London is, however, by no means so deserted by the fashionable world as is usual at this time of year. The West-end streets do not yet look quite desolate, and it is likely that there will be an even more numerous crowd at Putney next Friday than assembles to witness the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. It is difficult to get a sight of the American four on the water, except for enthusiasts in boating, who wait patiently for hours on the chance of catching a glimpse of the men who have come all the way across the Atlantic to meet the Oxford champions; and so many different judgments are pronounced regarding the merits of the two crews that the safest plan is to reserve one's opinion till the race is over. The Americans, however, are certainly looked upon with less disfavour this week; but it would certainly seem as if they felt rather uneasy about their own chances of victory from the number of different boats they have tried and the great difficulty they still find in getting one to satisfy them. Meanwhile, Mr. Dion Boucicault's boat race is rowed most successfully at Drury Lane every night; and the critics who sneered at the English upper class for resorting to the St. James's Theatre to applaud the immoralities of Schneider are now shocked to discover that the virtuous middle class rushes with equal alacrity to Drury Lane to weep over the sufferings of the courtesan whom Mr. Boucicault has made the heroine of his play. Any one who remembers what a storm was raised when the *Traviata* was first brought out in London, and how soon it blew over, will not attach much importance to the indignant outcries of the critics who complain that Mr. Boucicault has violated all theatrical precedent in daring to bring a *cocotte* upon the stage. Custom soon reconciles the British public to innovations of this kind. Byron denounced the waltz, yet now—such is the force of habit—the cancan is domesticated among us, and has become so common that it will soon cease to be attractive even for its indecency. And it is hard to say where to draw the line between what is moral and immoral on the stage. We are told that Formosa is the first lady of the profession who has appeared on the boards of a British Theatre; but, if we set apart foreign operas (which are nothing if not immoral) Gray's Beggars' Opera is still occasionally performed on our stage, and Polly and Lucy are surely not the most proper characters in the world. Or take Nancy in *Oliver Twist*, a story which has been more than once dramatized of late years. But, it is said, Mr. Boucicault's sin is that he has been true to nature by making his courtesan so prosperous that vice in her must seem attractive to the audience. This, however, raises the whole question whether playwrights are to tell people the truth or not, "to hold the mirror up to nature," or to be content with giving a conventional and, therefore, untrue view of life. Mr. Boucicault himself has written a letter in which he talks a lot of rubbish about the moral purpose of his play. I cannot think that is an honest line of defence. If the author had the courage to say—No, my play is not a sermon, but just a faithful representation of the manners of the time—he would have shown that at all events he has his own notions of art, and writes for some other purpose than merely to fill a theatre. But, if he had said this, he would have deprived respectable British citizens of an excuse for going to Drury Lane to become familiar with the ways of fashionable vice, pictured as it really exists; and then what would have become of "the greatest theatrical success on record"?

J. M. M.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE RAVEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6TH SEPTEMBER.

THE trial trip of the Punjab Government steamer Ravee, which, it will be remembered, was launched on the 26th of June last, was made last Saturday, and the result was a gratifying success. There were nearly one hundred persons on board this vessel and the flats attached to her, conspicuous among whom were our excellent Commissioner and his lady, and Brigadier-General Forbes and his staff. The boats were gaily decorated, and the excellent band of Her Majesty's 2nd Beloochees was in attendance. The vessels did not cross the bar as there was a heavy swell, but after reaching Manora they turned and steamed up the creeks at the rate of 8½ knots without the slightest accident. The engines worked admirably. After anchor was cast opposite the bunder, the company sat down to an excellent *déjeûner*, to which, it is scarcely necessary to say, they did full justice. This over, Sir William Merewether rose, and after a few happy remarks in respect to the way in which the Ravee had acquitted herself in her natural element, called upon all present to join in "Drinking success to the Punjab Flotilla, especially to her last child—the Ravee." He then proposed the health of Captain and Mrs. Hampton, and delivered a neat little speech, to which the worthy Superintendent of the Punjab Flotilla replied in suitable terms. On Captain Hampton resuming his seat, the Agent of the Sind Railway Company (Captain John Wood) rose, and addressed the company in the following spirit-stirring words:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have a toast to propose. It is "prosperity to the traffic of the Indus, and success to steam enterprise by land and water, by rail and river." Our medical friends tell us that when the pulse is low, the body feeble, and the flame of life flickering, there is nothing so invigorating to the worn-out frame as a glass of good dry "Simkin." Well, doctors in this may differ, as it is their privilege, but I am sure you will agree with me that in all the British Pharmacopiea there is no prescription more easily taken; and, if a bumper of champagne would do anything to revive communication, willingly would we drink the toast with double honours—aye, with three times three. Ladies and gentlemen, I have no fear for the future, I would as soon expect to hear of water flowing upwards, as the commercial stream of the Indus Valley being permanently diverted into another channel. But unless there is rain in the interior, there can be no crops, and if no crops—no exports. At the present moment there is but one square-rigged vessel in harbour, and when I left Kotree yesterday, there were but three or four native craft at the bunder. Was it for this state of things that the Government have laid out so much money upon the improvement of this harbour, and still contemplate laying out more? No, my friends. The Government are wideawake. They know, as well as you or I do, that the present state of things is exceptional. That prosperity must ere long return to the port, and that the traffic of the Indus, on which the prosperity of Kurrachee hinges, has a noble future before it. Commerce, like the ocean, has its ebb and flow; and resembles the sea still further in this, that the ebb runs the longest. We must continue to have faith in ourselves, confidence in our race, and when I remind you that it is little more than a quarter of a century since the river Indus was opened to the merchant, and for years after this, not a bale of cotton was seen upon its waters, or wool in the streets of Kurrachee, save in the nose and baggage ropes of the Khorassan kaffilas, what, I would ask, may we not expect ere another such epoch has run its course! With electricity and steam yoked to the car of civilization, I venture to prophesy, albeit I have neither the mouth of Dr. Cumming or Zadkiel, that ere the year of grace 1,900—the upper terminus of the Indus Valley Railway, will be neither at Attock nor Peshawur, but at Cabool, at the foot of the Hindoo Koosh."

Mr. McHinch, of the firm of Messrs. Fleming and Co., being called upon to respond to Captain Wood's speech, rose and said that he felt himself placed at considerable disadvantage, not only in being quite unprepared for having his name brought up in connection with the toast proposed, but also in being obliged to follow so practised and eloquent a speaker as Captain Wood was known to be. After briefly alluding to one or two points in Captain Wood's speech, he observed—"The means which are being taken to facilitate the conveyance of the different kinds of produce from the interior to Kurrachee, have a special interest to us merchants, and I trust the Ravee and the other boats on the river will have the fortune to carry large cargoes. The supplying of the 'missing link' about which we have heard so much, is also anxiously looked for, and I can promise you that no matter how large the quantities of produce brought down, we will find the means of sending it all to its destination. Money judiciously expended in facilitating and extending our trade will be found to be well spent; and in benefiting commerce, you increase the general prosperity of the country."

The party broke up late in the afternoon, and all retired evidently delighted with the entertainment. The arrangements were, without exaggeration, complete in every respect, and reflected great credit on Captain Hampton and his assistants.

A TELEGRAM has been published from Vienna, which says it is believed there that no European Sovereigns will be present at the opening of the Suez Canal.

WE hear a report, the correctness of which we cannot guarantee, that the sanction of the Government has been given to the erection somewhere on the Thames Embankment of a building which shall accommodate both the War Office and the Horse Guards.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN eminent Italian mathematician and geographer, Cavalier Ferdinando de Luca, whose merits were often warmly recognised by scientific men in England, France, Germany, and America, has just died at Naples.

VITRIOL mixed with alcohol for a summer beverage! Some thirsty bookmaker has lately given us a volume on drinks, but I'll lay a bottle of sulphuric acid he has not got this one in his compilation. Of course you don't take the liquor in its original purity and strength; you stir together one part by measure of the acid, and three parts by measure of the spirit, and put a small teaspoonful of the mixture into a tumbler of water, with a dash of fruit syrup to sweeten and flavour it. The German chemist who gives the recipe for this "mineral lemonade," as he calls it, says that it is good for the stomach and does not increase the perspiration as do some of the drinks containing vegetable acids: it has a tonic action upon the vascular system. Continental *cafés* use the mixture in concocting their *liqueurs*, and the pharmacopœists have long known it as a form of sulphovinic acid.—*Once a Week.*

THE Belgian papers speak of a curious wager made lately by a young man of Antwerp. He engaged to swim on his back in the Scheldt for a quarter of an hour with his spectacles on. Scarcely, however, had he swum a few yards when the sun came out, and acting on the spectacles as on a magnifying glass, gave him such pain that he was obliged to swim to shore before completing his task. It is said (though that might have been expected) that the unfortunate swimmer has not only lost his bet, but his eyesight as well.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

POONA RACES.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, Sept. 11.

THE HON'BLE MR. MANSFIELD'S PURSE—
H. H. Aga Khan's Khusroo.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE—
H. H. Aga Khan's Shere Ali.

THE WELTER—
Captain Dent's Pioneer.

THE NAWAB OF BEYLA'S CUP—
H. H. Aga Khan's Nicholas.

THE AUCTION STAKES—
Mr. Field's Albourne.

Appended is the card of the above day's races:—

1ST RACE.—The Deccan Sweepstakes. 400 rupees from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of 25 G. M., H. F., for all horses. Weight for age. 1½ mile.

Major Crosbie's .... bn. hn. h. Hungarian.

2ND RACE.—Thousand Rupees Purse, presented by the Honourable S. Mansfield. For all Arabs. Weight 8 stones. Winner of one season to carry 5lbs. extra, of two seasons 10lbs., oftener 1 stone. Maidens, expect the winner of the Derby, allowed 5lbs. A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and three quarters.

		st.	lbs.	
Mr. Field's	b a h Sunbeam ...	8	5	Hackney.
Mr. Abdool Rayman's	g a h Grey Beard.	8	5	J. Brewtey.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Khusroo......	8	10	Syed.

3RD RACE.—His Higness Aga Khan's Purse. Value Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby to carry 4 lbs. extra. A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

		st.	lbs.	
Mr. Field's	g a h Pioneer	8	12	Chapman.
"	b a h The Aga, late Challenge.	8	12	Hackney.
Major Crosbie's	g a h Blue Beard.	8	12	Emaum.
H. Abdool Wahab's	b a h Young Secunder	9	3	Challoner
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	b a c Shere Ali.	8	8	W. Brewtey.

4TH RACE.—The Welter. Rs. 400 from the fund. For all horses. 10st. 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. R. C. G. R.

		st.	lbs	
Captain Dent's.........	bn aus h Pioneer ...	10	7	Mr. Jones.
The Queen's Own......	bw m Milliner ...	10	7	Ct. Stack.

5TH RACE.—A Cup, value 500 Rs., presented by the Nawab of Beyla. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. One mile.

		st.	lbs.	
Mr. Jones's	b a h Antalo......	9	3	Livesey.
Major Crosbie's	g a p Electric ...	7	11	
Mr. Field's	g a c Glencoe ...	7	11	Chapman.
"	g a c Grey Warrior	7	11	Oomer.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	g a h Nicholas ...	8	5	W. Brewtey.
Captain Charles's ...	g a h Naderehah..	8	12	Owner.

6TH RACE.—The Auction Stakes. Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. R C. Rs. 1,200 to carry 11st 7lbs—7lbs allowed for every one hundred rupees. The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the fund.

		st.	lbs.	
Mr. Bluesbirt's	b aus g The lively-spin	9	4	Cpt. Charles
H. H. Aga Khan's...	b aus g Speculation	9	4	W. Brewtey.
Major Cheesbyre's...	c a h Shahab......	8	7	Cpt. Stack.
Captain Dent's	c w c Consul	9	11	Livesey.
Mr. Field's	bw g Albourne...	10	11	Hackney.

COLONEL CRAWFORD'S SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May we ask you kindly to insert the accompanying extracts of letters relating to Colonel Crawford's Castra Association, for the information of those of your readers who are interested in the project?

Major Dumbleton's letter, we think, will be read with some interest as confirming Colonel Crawford's statements, who, if he has erred in overestimating the difficulties, has at least thereby shown his sincerity of purpose.

From the plan sent us by the Surveyor-General it would appear that the road from the port of Ulverstone is planked to within three miles of the boundary of Castra, and these three miles are now in course of formation, culverted, and drained, so that when this is finished there will be little fear of our suffering for want of communication, and when Parliament next meet they will have to decide how far the road is to be completed within the Castra district.

The information that land on the N. W. coast readily finds purchasers is also encouraging, as showing that it must be of some value. Should circumstances prevent any of our members from going to Tasmania, there will evidently be no difficulty in getting rid of their allotments.—
Yours, &c., CASTRA & Co.
11th September.

Extract from a letter from the Surveyor-General, Tasmania; dated Hobart Town, 15th July 1869.

I beg to acquaint you that on inquiry at the office of the Director of Public Works I learn that the plank road is still actively in progress, and take leave to send you a plan showing how far the plank road is carried, and have also indicated the point to which existing contracts will enable the Director to proceed with opening the road, though it will not be planked beyond the 8th mile from Ulverstone under present contracts, which will absorb the parliamentary grant.

(Signed.) J. E. CALDER,)
Surveyor-General.

Extract from a letter from Major Dumbleton; dated Launceston, 15th July 1869.

I went on in the Malta to Sydney, remained there a fortnight and then came on to Melbourne and from thence to Launceston, which place I reached on the 29th ultimo. It is a very quiet place like an out-of-the-way seaport town in England. There are no houses to be had for rent, as I had expected, there being plenty both at Sydney and Melbourne, but I have got into very comfortable lodgings and very reasonable. A married man would be charged from £3 to £4 a week acording to whether he boarded with the family or not, and would have a good bed-room and sitting-room. It is the custom here to breakfast at 9, dine at 1, and tea at 6; and even at the hotels the landlord and family dine with the guests,—in fact have all their meals with them. I have not been over to see Crawford yet. I intended to have done so ere this, and to have talked over Castra affairs, but he told me of a place for sale on the Forth, and advised me to go over and see it, which I did. One can either go by steamer or across country. I preferred the latter, so went by coach to Deloraine and there got a horse and rode over to Latrobe, which is about 30 miles. The country about Westbury and Deloraine is very pretty indeed, all under cultivation, reminding one exactly of England, and beyond Deloraine, six or seven miles, there are many nice farms, but with few exceptions, very poor houses on them. You then come to the virgin forest, as the land is not worth clearing for some distance. Now and then you come to a place where some one has built a small hut and is clearing a few acres. The road is in many places almost impassable from mud. If you get through the distance from Deloraine to Latrobe in six hours you are fortunate. At Latrobe there is a very nice clean public house where I put up. It is rather a rising place—two stores, two saddlers' shops, a butcher, a grocer, &c. A very small steamer comes close up to the village and carries off the produce. There is a tramway making, which will connect Latrobe with the railway from Launceston to Deloraine. The next day I went to the Forth to look at a house—the property of a captain, or it was his. It is now in the hands of the lawyers, and they want £525 for it just to clear off the mortgage and some expenses. I found it a very complete little place indeed, excellent house and out-houses, very good garden, both kitchen and flower, and 47 acres of cleared land. The view from the house is magnificent of the sea and the river Forth. The only objection I could see was that farming the 47 acres would not be sufficient occupation, and there is no Government land available near it. They told me, moreover, that you would not make a living out of the land; there are two, in fact three, other places for sale at the Forth with cleared land, for which they want from £5 to £7 an acre. I returned to Latrobe in the evening, and the following day went to Torquay, which is at the mouth of the Mersey. A man here wishes to dispose of 640 acres of land in lots, some of it cleared. I took a fancy to a lot of about 200 acres not cleared, with a house on it, for which I have since made an offer. Some of it is partially cleared and the heaviest part can be made ready for the plough at £2-2-6 the acre. It is more fitted for dairy than produce, it is very nicely situated, running down to the sea, which will be visible from the house when the jungle is cut away in front. I may as well mention that in purchasing land out here, no one expects more than 25 per cent. cash and a mortgage at 7 or 8 per cent. on the remainder. This makes purchasing easy. I have not been to Castra yet; there is no getting there at this time of the year, or if one could manage it, it would be impossible to get about to explore the country. I have arranged to go there with a surveyor in two or three months' time. I hear a good report of the land, and if Crawford can manage to commence operations there this year, I shall certainly take some land there—it will not be much further from Torquay than from Ulverstone. There is at present a road from Latrobe that takes you within 5 miles of it. From the way in which good land is at once taken up on the N. W. coast, I feel certain that when the reserved time has expired, it will soon all be taken up, but chiefly by people in a small way; there is no difficulty at all in getting rid of one's produce in Tasmania. At Torquay I shall be within a mile of a wharf, and there are several men there who will buy up produce. Potatoes seem to pay as well as anything and are easily grown. Hops have been tried in the vicinity of Torquay and do well, but no one has gone in for them regularly. I shall do so. They command a good price. There is no difficulty in getting labour at 8 shillings a week and board. The country-people seem to be all quiet, well-behaved fellows, and able to turn their hands to any kind of farm work. A man here has to work, and work hard, for his living. From what I have seen, and from inquiries made, I feel certain that every confidence may be placed in what Col. Crawford has put before the public in his pamphlet, it is a most fair and truthful report of the country; if anything, perhaps he has overdone the difficulties that would beset the man coming here from India with a view to settling. There is capital fishing both at the Forth and Torquay. The climate at this time of the year is somewhat depressing. We have so much rain, it is like a wet November in England; when we have a fine night there is always a sharp frost, even ice on the windows, but it all clears off by 10 o'clock. They say the summer is perfection. No hot winds, as in Victoria. People come over here a good deal from Australia in the summer to get out of the heat. I had a capital passage from Bombay to Sydney, 26 days. We were only detained four hours at Galle; there is not the slightest difficulty in getting about from the different ports in Australia. Steamers are constantly plying backward and forwards. There are no less than three between this and Melbourne, making about one trip each a week, and one direct from Sydney to Hobart Town. The fare is £5 from Sydney to Melbourne by the best steamer, and 25 shillings from Melbourne to Launceston, in each case paying for your own liquor. I have not written this with a view to publication, as I have not been to Castra or seen Colonel Crawford, but you are quite at liberty to do what you like with it. Direct to me to Launceston Post Office.—Yours, &c.,

A. DUMBLETON.

AUSTRALIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MELBOURNE, 15TH AUGUST.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence from England, via Adelaide' was received on the 2nd, the mails being delivered on the 4th—again in advance of contract time.

The Land Bill has passed through committee with a few unimportant amendments, and will probably reach the Council next week.

In consequence of several complaints having been made in the Assembly with reference to alleged malpractices by members of Parliament at the Land Office, a select committee has been appointed to investigate the charges. Strong evidence has been given against two of the accused members.

Business has slightly improved during the month, but the markets are glutted. Exchange ¾ per cent. premium. Discount and Exchange are unaltered.

In New South Wales the most exciting item of the month is the discovery of a stone at Armadale, weighing 7 ounces, supposed to be a diamond. The gem has reached Sydney and is now lying at the Mint. No authentic report has yet been published as to its value. The yields from the gold-fields are increasing.

His Excellency Earl Belmore has been making a tour through the country during the month and has been enthusiastically received everywhere.

The American war steamer Kearsage arrived at Sydney on Thursday from Tahiti and Fiji. Prince Alfred had arrived at Tahiti and was received by a large assemblage of natives. His Royal Highness with the officers of the Galatea and Kearsage was present at a ball given by Queen Pomare in honour of his visit. The Galatea sailed for the Sandwich Islands on the 1st July.

Despatches from Fiji announce the settlement of the American claim by the Agent of the Polynesian Company and King Thakamban. The Somaon War had ceased; the hostile natives having been driven into the interior.

Sir Richard Dry, Premier of Tasmania, and one of the most popular men in the island, died on the 2nd instant from heart disease.

In South Australia the Parliamentary session has commenced.

Governor Weld and family arrived at Adelaide on the 31st July, and will leave for Western Australia on Monday next by the branch mail steamer.

News from Queensland is unimportant.

In New Zealand, the movements of Tekooti have been such as to cause the greatest alarm, and the Superintendent of the Province of Wellington has visited Melbourne, and received the authority of Brigadier-General Chute to detain the regiments now in New Zealand. Tekooti endeavoured to obtain the co-operation of the Maori King, but failed, and was ordered to leave the Waikato territory.

THE COST OF A TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

THE two best travellers' books on India are by Americans, by Bayard Taylor and Mr. Minchin. Another American, Charles Carleton Coffin, has just published *Our New Way Round the World*, in which many pages are devoted to India, its railways, cities, missions and people. It would seem, according to Mr. Coffin, that a voyage may now be made round the world for about £300.

New York to San Francisco	$,100
San Francisco to Shanghai	300
Hankow and return	100
Shanghai to Hongkong......................	75
To Canton, Macao, and return..........	30
Hongkong to Calcutta *via* Ceylon.........	350
Calcutta to Delhi, 2nd class	24
Return to Allahabad	10
Allahabad to Bombay	25
Bombay to Suez	300
Suez to Marseilles	90
Marseilles to London	20
London to New York........................	130
Total	$1,554

Excursions to Peking and Batavia are not included in this estimate. But, on the other hand, the full amount charged by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to Calcutta via Ceylon is included. If the Burmah route is taken the fare will be about the same, but if the traveller chooses the direct route from Singapore to Calcutta it will be $100 less. The statement is based on the supposition that the railroad will be completed from Allahabad to Bombay, and that the traveller will return from Delhi to Allahabad, and proceed across the country to Bombay instead of going on to Lucknow and down the Indus to Kurrachee and Bombay. If the last route is taken, about 100 must be added to the amount as already summed up. The cost by the direct route from Suez to London is given, first-class fare. But the tourist will be likely to visit Constantinople and Athens, and go up the Danube or the Adriatic, or pass round the southern shore of Italy to Naples, and proceed to Central Europe. A liberal estimate for fares in circumnavigating the globe will make the required amount from $1,800 to $2,000. To this must be added the cost of living when on shore.—*Friend of India.*

BOMBAY.

H. M. TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES has been hauled out of dock, and H. M. s. s. Earl Canning hauled into dock to clean and paint bottom.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—It was reported on Saturday that the cable communication was imperfect between Bushire and Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

THE REV. R. G. WILDER, of the Kolapore Mission, has left for America with his family, in the hope of returning within six months. It is eight years since he came out last. He came out first in 1846.—*Bombay Guardian.*

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—On Friday last a Hindoo woman named Sala was bitten by a snake at Naigaum, and died in a few hours. It seems that some seven hours before her death the snake was observed passing over her belly while she was asleep and then disappeared.

DEATH OF MRS. (LIEUT.) MARTIN.—We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Martin (wife of Lieut. H. Martin, of the 24th N. I.) who left Bombay for England on the 10th Aug. by the steamer Salsette, died on the passage between Aden and Suez. She had been prematurely confined at Aden, and was suffering besides from dysentery and liver desease.

TWO HINDOO LADS DROWNED IN THE BHOLESHWUR TANK.—On Friday last a Coroner's inquest was held at the Mombadevi Chowkey concerning the deaths of two Hindoo lads, named, respectively, Rama Ooma and Fuckeera Mahatarjee. It appears that the boys went with a female relative of one of them to bathe in the Bholeshwur tank on Friday morning and were accidentally drowned. A mendicant Brahmin who saw them sink down went to their assistance, but it was of no avail. The jury found that the deceased had died by drowning.

DISTURBANCE IN THE BROKERS' HALL.—Last week, before the Chief Magistrate of Police, Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, a bill collector in the Income Tax Department, Mr. James D'Arcy, Inspector of Police, and Rama Antojee, a policeman, obtained summonses against Framjee Bhickajee, a share broker,—the first charging him with assault, and the two others with resisting them whilst in the execution of their duty. The defendant Framjee also obtained summonses against the above named complainants, charging the Parsee collector with assault and wrongful confinement; the police inspector with assault, and the policeman with using threatening and abusive language with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. All this is said to have occurred in the Brokers' Hall, when the officers went to the assistance of the bill collector. The case having been privately settled, the charges were withdrawn.

BANDORA FEAST.

THE annual feast and fair in connection with the Roman Catholic chapel on Bandora Hill was held yesterday. As usual, large number of people of all classes, creeds, and castes attended, but the heavy showers of rain which fell occasionally in the course of the day seemed effectually to damp the "festivity," and the fair was dull compared with last year. No change in the weather, however, seems to have the effect of lessening the number of customers who crowd the chapel, eager to purchase at the gorgeously tinselled altar the consecrated thread, a little bit of which tied round the wrist is supposed to be a sure protection against all harm, and the wax models of children, hands, feet, &c., and tapers, which are each presented at the shrine of the Virgin or the Saviour by the devout with special objects. There was a continued throng at the altar purchasing these little articles, and the young boys who acted as vendors appeared to think it good fun, though like most natives they took care to make a good bargain out of any of the sahib logue who wished to make a purchase.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Henry Lawrence, a European, was charged with being drunk and disorderly yesterday, and was fined Rs. 20, or, in default, to be imprisoned with hard labour for fourteen days.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 12th, 8-59 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light variable, thermometer 79, barometer 29·99, rainfall 1 inch 5 cents.

VINGORLA, 12th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south moderate, thermometer 84, rainfall 89 cents.

CANNANORE, 12th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·960

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th, 2-17 P.M.—Cable communication imperfect between Bushire and Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semarah; and Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 9th September, via Russia 16th August.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th September is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	one message in 13 mints.	
" Calcutta	10 15	3 45

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For G. Wyatt, from Calcutta.
For Veerchund, from Calicut.

THE LATE MR. W. G. DUNLOP.

THE following letter was addressed on the 27th ultimo by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the Secretary to Government:—

Sir,—It is with deep regret I have to report, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the death yesterday of Mr. W. H. G. Dunlop, Deputy Commissioner of Water Police. It would appear that he accidently fell into the sea out of one of the stern windows of the police hulk, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. An inquest was held on view of the body, and the following verdict returned:—"The deceased met his death by drowning. There is no evidence to show how he fell into the water, but from the evidence heard there is reason to believe the deceased must have had a sudden fit and in this state fell through the window."

At this sudden and unfortunate close of a long and honourable career, I deem it my duty to remind Government of this officer's past services. Mr. Dunlop joined the late Indian Navy in 1839, I believe, and held the rank of master therein at the time he was transferred to the Bombay Water Police in 1844. In the latter year, in consequence of the astounding discoveries which had been then recently made as to the organised systems of plunder, almost amounting to piracy, by the notorious bunder gang, Government determined on establishing a body of water police, and selected Mr. Dunlop to organize and command it. How well he performed the task entrusted to him, the criminal returns of this great port have ever since most satisfactorily shown. The harbour, instead of being as it previously was a hot-bed of ever-fructifying vice and crime, has become the quietest division of my charge, and crime of any moment therein is now rare. Unceasing in his anxious care for the perfect discharge of his important duties, courteous and obliging to all with whom he came in contact, the deceased officer has left behind him an official void which it will be difficult so efficiently to fill.—I have, &c.,

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has received with much regret the report of the death of this meritorious public servant.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Sept. 5th Sunday	0	56	0	7	0	4
" 6th Monday	0	15	0	19	0	36
" 7th Tuesday ...	0	10	0	0	0	2
" 8th Wednesday.	0	0	0	0	0	1
" 9th Thursday ...	0	10	0	0	0	1
" 10th Friday	0	8	1	17	0	1
" 11th Saturday ...	0	46	0	0	0	14
For the week	1	45	0	43	0	59
Previously Registered.	91	27	104	31	69	49
Total fall	92	72	104	74	70	8

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon'ble Messrs. WARDEN, GIBBS, LLOYD, and MELVILL.)

AN IMPORTANT APPLICATION UNDER THE BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT.

RATANCHUND SHRICHUND vs. HUNMUNTRAM SHIVBAKHAS.

THIS was an application made by Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra for the admission of a regular appeal from a decree of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Dhoolia, passed on the 29th January 1869, in a suit instituted by one Shivbakhas Shivlal, as manager of the firm of Shivram Radhakisson, against the petitioner, Ratan chund, for the balance of a partnership account, and directing the petitioner to pay the sum of Rs. 20,012-12 to the plaintiff. The petitioner prayed to prefer an appeal to the High Court under the provisions of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act (14 of 1869), section 26, which directs a regular appeal to the High Court against a decree of a subordinate judge of the first class in suits in which the amount involved exceeds Rs. 5,000. The time for appealing to the District Judge expired on the 22nd March 1869. In the meantime the Bombay Civil Courts' Act of 1869 received the assent of the Governor General, and became law on the 19th March. The time for an appeal to the High Court expired during the May vacation, and the appeal was presented when the Court opened on the 10th June. An objection was taken to the admission of the appeal on the ground that the decree had been passed by a Principal Sudder Ameen before the said Act came into operation, and that the High Court had jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from the decree of a subordinate judge of the first class given after it became law. The petition came on before Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice Melvill on the 24th June and 11th July 1869, when their Lordships referred it to a full bench for decision. Accordingly it was brought before the full bench on the 21st July, when Mr. Pandurang appeared for the petitioner, and the Advocate General, instructed by the Government pleader, on behalf of Government. Their Lordships having refused to hear the Advocate General, as he did not appear for any party before the Court, Mr. Pandurang, with the Government pleader's consent, instructed the learned counsel to appear on behalf of the petitioner. After hearing the Advocate General, their Lordships reserved their judgment.

The judgment of the full Court was pronounced by the Chief Justice on 25th August to the following effect:—After stating the facts, as above set out, the fact of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act repealing all former regulations was noticed, as also the effect of the new enactment on suits above Rs. 5,000. The Chief Justice then said—It is clear that it was not the intention of the Legislature to take away the right of appeal in any case in which it existed at the date of the passing of the Bombay Courts' Act. It is true that the existing regulations, by which the procedure in appeal was governed, were repealed by that Act; but this does not necessarily take away the right of appeal. Section 6 of Act I. of 1868 is as follows:—"The repeal of any statute, act, or regulation, shall not affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced before the repealing act shall have come into operation." The question is, whether the word "proceedings" is sufficiently comprehensive to include a suit in which a decree has been given? The Court are of opinion that it is, and this opinion is in accordance with the construction of section 2 of the letters patent of the High Court, which was adopted by the Court in the case of Framji Bomanji *vs.* Hormasji Barjorji (Bombay High Court Reports, Vol. III., page 49) Original Civil Jurisdiction. The words of that section are that "all proceedings" commenced in the High Court prior to the date of the publication of the letters patent shall be continued as if they had commenced after the date. A suit is a judicial proceeding, and the word "proceedings" must be taken to include all the proceedings in the suit from the date of its institution to its final disposal, and therefore to include proceedings in appeal. It follows, in the judgment of the Court, that, in all suits commenced before the passing of the Bombay Courts' Act the procedure must (unless another mode of procedure is expressly substituted by that Act) be the same as it would have been, if that Act had not been passed. The appeal, therefore, in the case before the Court, must be made, not to the High Court, but to the District Judge to whom the appeal would have lain, if the Bombay Courts' Act had not been passed. The order of the Court is that the application to file the appeal be refused, but that the petition be returned with an endorsement, directing the party to present it to the Court of the District Judge.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 11TH SEPT.

His Lordship took his seat this morning and the following prisoners were called up and sentenced:—

CAUSING HURT.—Burrakhan Sabunkhan was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

THIEVES AND HOUSE BREAKERS.—Wittoo Balloo, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking in order to commit theft, was sentenced to imprisonment for two years. Bhagee, woman, had also been charged in this case, but no evidence was offered against her and she was discharged.

Arjoon Nagoo was sentenced to imprisonment for two years for theft as a servant of property in the possession of his master.

Syed Mahomed Hakim was sentenced to imprisonment for two years on a charge, which he admitted, of house-breaking by night in order to the committing of theft.

Dadabhoy Dorabjee pleaded guilty of house-breaking and theft in a human dwelling and was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

Tarrachund Trebhowun, who had pleaded guilty of house-breaking by night in order to commit theft, was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

The following cases were then disposed of before a common jury:—

BREACH OF TRUST BY A PEON.—Jhoomuck Lall Ajodheya, a peon in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust.

It seemed that on the 21st June, Mr. Saunders, locomotive superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, had given the prisoner an order for Rs. 166 in order to get it cashed, that he went and got the money and then made off with it.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship in passing sentence said the prisoner belonged to a class of servants in this country in whom great trust was reposed. When that trust was abused it was of the greatest importance that it should be severely punished, and therefore the sentence of the Court was that he be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

TRANSPORTING SALTPETRE WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Toolseydass Dhurjee was charged with having on 10th July attempted to transport two bags of saltpetre from Bombay without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution and stated the circumstances, which were, that the prisoner had on 10th July gone to the Bombay station of the G. I. P. Railway Company and consigned for Munmar two bags which he said contained sugar but were afterwards found to contain saltpetre—prisoner not having got a license for the transport of saltpetre from the Commissioner of Police.

Dr. Barton appeared for the defence and took a preliminary objection that the act or the penal consequences did not apply to Bombay.

The objection was overruled by the Court and the proof was then called.

Dr. Barton produced an application for a license which had been made to the Commissioner of Police, and held for the defence that the prisoner, who was one of the largest consigners by the railway, had gone to obtain a license but had not seen the Commissioner, and in the meantime his servants had taken the bags from his godown. On arriving at the station the clerk, with that ingenuity peculiar to his nature, had discovered the mistake, and, with that honesty peculiar to all the Hindoos and Purbhoos on the railway—(laughter)—had reported it, and so the prisoner had been dragged about in the most oppressive manner.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty and he was discharged.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Visram Waljee was charged with having committed theft in a building. Mr. Branson appeared for the prosecution. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

THEFT OF COTTON.—Mulloo Dhurma and Sewa Soobhana were charged with stealing a quantity of cotton from the warehouse of a native firm.

The prisoners had been found with the cotton in their possession near the place where the theft had been committed. The jury found them both guilty, and the first having been previously convicted was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a half, and the other to imprisonment for two years.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Bhowanee Crustna was charged with attempting to commit suicide.

It seemed that the prisoner had complained to Mr. Tighe, police superintendent, who told him to go to Mr. Showell. Prisoner thereafter left the office and jumped into a well, where he would have been drowned but for the assistance of the police. His defence was that a Parsee and a policeman had assaulted him, and that Mr. Tighe told him to go and jump into a well and fetch up a stone and then he would hear his complaint. He had been a month and twelve days in prison.

His Lordship remarked that there did not seem any doubt the man had attempted to commit suicide, and he thought the only question would rest with him as to punishment.

The jury, however, retired, as they could not agree on their verdict, and after a few minutes they returned, when,

The Foreman—The jury consider him guilty of the attempt but doubt his sanity.

The Judge—Doubt what?

The Foreman—His sanity.

The Judge—I cannot receive that verdict in that form—you must return a verdict of guilty or not guilty.

The Foreman—Then, guilty, my Lord.

The Judge—I quite agree with the jury in the view they take of the case, that there must be something strange in this man, and the sentence will be that he be imprisoned for a fortnight with a view to some enquiries being made into his case.

The Court then adjourned.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

TRESPASS.—Ameer Ismael was charged with trespassing in the house of Antone John DeSouza, and was fined Rs. 10, or, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment.

TORTURING AN ANIMAL.—Ranoo Sooma, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing a bullock at Breach Candy road, and was fined five rupees.

THEFT.—Shaik Mahomed Shaik Rujub was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton twist from the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MYSORE AND COORG.

IT is not improbable a contemporary thinks that when the map of India comes to be remodelled, the government of Mysore and Coorg will be handed over to Madras. We question whether if these changes are effected, the transfer will be very palateable to the officials here. The Commissioner as it is is almost independent, but if he were to become subject to the dictation of the Madras Government, the comparative freedom from restraint he now enjoys would be considerably curtailed. It is difficult to say whether the change would be for the better, but at any rate Bangalore would benefit by the change, and become the seat of Government for the presidency for the hot months of the year.—*Bangalore Herald.*

FATAL RESULT OF A GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

THE gunpowder explosion on board the India, reported in our issue of the 1st instant, has, as was feared, resulted in the death of Marmaduke Chapman, the third mate of the ship, who was so fearfully wounded by the explosion. It appears that his sufferings, which are reported to have been very great, came to an end on Tuesday evening. He was much respected on board, and is said to have been a very promising young officer. He was about to return home by way of Jamaica. The other sufferers are understood to be recovering. Some investigation should certainly be made into the circumstance that caused gunpowder to be mistaken for charcoal—surely the store room for the one would hardly be left open to form a depot for such commodity as the other.—*Englishman*, Sept. 9.

ABYSSINIA.

(*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*)

IN the letters we from time to time published, during the Abyssinian war, from Zoulla, mention was often made of the Rev. Delmonte, a zealous Catholic missionary in those parts. Only a short time back we also mentioned that he had been nominated Bishop Vicar Apostolic in Abyssinia; and now, before we have heard of his receiving the episcopal consecration, we have to announce his death. Thus, within the last few years, four Bishops have succumbed to the climate of Abyssinia, or rather, it is more probable, to the privations poverty forced them to endure. Mgr. de Jacobis died in 1861, and after him have come in succession Mgr. Bianchieri, Mgr. Bel and Mgr. Delmonte. Doubtless we shall soon hear that another courageous missionary has been named to succeed him who has last fallen. Death has no terrors for the true pastors of souls.

AN ECCENTRIC TRAVELLER.

THE *Port Louis Gazette* of the 23rd July says:—"News from the English traveller Frogmorton, who it will be remembered is endeavouring to walk across the island of Madagascar 'without trowsers,' has been received here, and I am informed that he has arrived about five miles from the capital on his journey westward along a new route to the northward of the old and beaten track. He had suffered from the fever, and had attracted much attention from the natives on the road, who had evidently never seen a European minus trousers before. At one village they came out to look at him in large numbers, and in a certain market-place of another village the vendors of goods ran away in horror, and deserted their wares, though it is only reasonable to suppose that this action on their part was as much attributable to their surprise at the sudden apparition of a European among them as to any shock given to their feeling of delicacy by the absence of trowsers."

INDIGO.

As the time approaches for the completion of the indigo manufacture in Bengal, we are sorry to say that the reports of the out-turn do not except, in a very few instances, prove to be satisfactory. From the North-West also the accounts are by no means favourable, and the total out-turn is not now expected to exceed 75,000 maunds. We suppose that it is owing to the general badness of the season that we have this year received no anticipations of the produce of the different concerns, with the exceptions of those in Tirhoot.—*Englishman.*

PORT CANNING COMPANY.

WE observe that notice has been given that the farming leases granted to the Port Canning Company, Limited, on the 31st of December, 1867, authorizing them to cut timber and to collect honey, gum, or other forest produce in the ungranted portion of the Sooderbunds, have been cancelled from the 8th of September, 1869, and that the right of the company to realize forest dues of any description whatever, or to grant "licenses" to collect timber, charcoal, shells, rattan, null, thatching leaves, gab, wax, honey, or any other description of forest produce, has ceased from that day.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

THE following notification by the Government of Bengal dated the 6th Sept. has appeared in supersession of notification dated the 4th January, 1869—"It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has determined that, subject to revision from time to time, as deemed expedient, the following shall be the scale of tonnage for the various grades of the pilot service:—junior mate, up to 450 tons; senior mate, from 450 to 700 tons; master pilot, from 700 to 1,175 tons brevet branch, from 1,175 to 1,250 tons; branch pilot, from 1,250 upwards, or any ship over a master pilot's tonnage, provided no brevet branch pilot is present, who has been out longer than the branch pilot of the turn."

THE BERARS AND HYDRABAD.

THE Hyderabad correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—"It is with infinite regret that I write to say that for nearly three weeks the Berars have been without rain. In June and July the rain guage was fully thirteen inches, but August has been a most unusually dry month. Dr. Ball, of the Madras army, has written an admirable report on the climate of the Nizam's country. His statistics have been collected from official records and registers. His theory is that for the last 13 years the rain fall in the Deccan has been diminishing, and he is corroborated by the complaints which year by year the natives make of the scantiness of the Monsoons. The contingent has had several officers lately appointed from the Queen's regiments as probationers, for the Staff Corps. All had better be up in their drill, for the Brigade General is a smart disciplinarian and has lately suspended from the command of his corps a gallant officer who has seen service, and who is decidedly popular both with Europeans and natives."

A CORRECTION.

OUR attention has been drawn to the following letter, which appeared in the columns of our local contemporary on the 3rd instant, correcting in an important respect a story first published in the *Friend of India* and referred to in an extract we had on Saturday from the *Madras Mail*:—

SIR,—Relative to an extract from the *Friend of India* which appeared in your issue of Monday, the 30th instant, concerning the family affairs of Captain Plowden, late Assistant Commissioner of Hoshungabad, and now officiating Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh, I am certain you will regret that it was ever copied into your paper, when you learn that from end to end it is a gross libel on the family. Since Mrs. Plowden's first arrival in this country, she has never had cause even from sickness to leave India, and is at the present moment with her husband at Dumoh.

As a friend of Captain Plowden's, I sincerely hope to see the Editor of that excellent and truthful paper, the *Friend of India*, prosecuted, or that Captain Plowden will make him insert an apology every time his paper is published for the next six months.

I enclose my card for your information, and am, &c.,
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF AUGUST 20.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Salsette, with the English mail of the 20th August, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. She left Suez on 29th August at 1-20 P.M., arrived at Aden on 4th September at 6-0 A.M., and sailed for Bombay at 3 o'clock on the same afternoon. From Suez to Aden the Salsette experienced fine weather, with light variable winds; and from Aden to Bombay a moderate south-east monsoon. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. G. Brodie and Miss Sarah Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. Macey, Miss Hough, Mr. H. Hough, Messrs. Tickel, Lowe, P. McArthur, F. H. Plumptree, C. Touch, Matheson, C. J. Walter, W. Lee, E. Sylvester, and D. Davies.

From Marseilles—Mr. G. W. Vanderkiste, and Mr. Fred. Mayall.

From Suez—Mr. W. B. Jones.

From Aden—Shaik Adam, Ismailjee, Said Dulla, and Badarbin Ali.

On August 31st the Salsette spoke the s.s. Rangoon; on September 3rd she spoke the s.s. Carnatic and the s.s. Surat, all for Suez.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August 20.)

THE Queen has left Osborne, and after a short stay at Windsor has proceeded to Balmoral. The Prince of Wales is about to visit Abergeldie, the Princess remaining at Wildbad. Prince Arthur is gone to Canada.

The Emperor of the French has been suffering from acute rheumatism. An amnesty for all political offences was granted on the occasion of the Napoleon centenary.

Marshal Niel, the French Minister of War, died on August 14 and was buried on August 17.

The British Association commenced its sittings at Exeter on August 18.

Carlist movements appear to be extending in Spain.

The differences between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt are stated to have been composed.

An Italian countess has been murdered in a first-class carriage on the Naples railway.

The Anglo-American University rowing match is definitely fixed for August 27.

The Guinevere won the Emperor's Cup at the international yacht race at Cherbourg.

Some curious despatches are gradually appearing respecting the treaty of Prague between the Austrian and Prussian ministries.

The Earl of Clarendon has paid a flying visit to Brussels on his way to Germany.

Capt. Seymour, the Conservative candidate for Antrim, has been returned by a mojority of 3,222, over Sir Shafto Adair, the Liberal.

Dr. Cumming has had some correspondence with Archbishop Manning, and has repeated his determination to be present at the Œcumenical Council at Rome.

The Rev. Mr. Pigou has accepted the vicarage of Doncaster.

Some interesting correspondence has appeared respecting railways in Burmah.

An English barrister has been nearly killed by a fanatical mob at Lorca, in Spain.

Singapore is to be separated from the diocese of Calcutta and added to that of Labuan.

The formation of the proposed bishopric of Burmah is postponed.

Accounts have been received at the Foreign-office of the safety of the British subjects detained in Paraguay.

The Albert Life Assurance Company has suspended with enormous liabilities, and a provisional liquidator has been appointed.

The dividend on the ordinary stock of the Metropolitan Railway is at the rate of only 4 per cent.

Arrangements are in progress for bringing out the Ottoman Loan of £12,000,000 sterling.

Two failures in the carpet trade at Kidderminster are announced.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Service: The Rev. W. J. Jay, Bengal Retired List—Lieut.-Colonel T. Pownall, Bengal Retired List—R. H. Williamson, Esq., late Madras Civil Service—Lieutenant Charles Maturin, Madras Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, Retired List, Bombay Army.

Miscellaneous: Viscountess Combermere—Mr. Chas. Moore, M.P.—Mr. Alderman Thorp, of Oxford.

MIDSHIPMEN.

HER MAJESTY has by order in Council been pleased to approve of the proposition of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for reducing the time to qualify a midshipman for promotion to the rank of lieutenant from five and a half to five years. The memorial from the Admiralty, bearing date 3rd of August, 1869, set forth that the five years was to include the time that may be awarded midshipmen on leaving the training ship, who shall have attained the age of nineteen years, and stated that the Board of Admiralty have extended the period of training in the training ships to three years, two of which will in future be passed on board the harbour training ship, and one on board a sea-going training ship. The five years, it is proposed, shall be the period of service in the case of cadets entered at or after the examination in December next; the present rule as regards age will be adhered to; and the course of instruction on board the harbour and sea-going ships is to reckon as sea time in such proportion as the lords may deem expedient.

ENGLISH NEWS TO THE 21ST AUG.

[REUTER'S EXPRESS—VIA BRINDISI.]

PROXIMATE CAUSE OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON, 21ST AUG.

THE London papers of this date publish the following memorial, recently presented to the directors of the Albert Life Assurance Company, and which was probably the proximate cause of the collapse of that office. It was from the policy-holders in its Indian branch:—

To William Beattie, Esq., M.D., Peter Hood Esq., M.D., Jasper Wilson Jones, Esq., Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq., M.A., Dr. James Nichols, M. R. C. P., Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord G. Paulet C. B., William Page Thomas Phillips, Esq., Dr. Thomas Stevenson L. R. C. P. F. S. A., Robert Whitworth, Esq., Directors of the Albert Life Assurance Company, London, &c.

"The memorial of the undersigned policy-holders in the Indian branch of that company, dated London the 17th day of July. 1869.

"Showeth,—That the undersigned have paid large sums, and continue to pay heavily to the Albert company in the shape of premiums on their life assurances.

"That an important and influential meeting of policy-holders was held at the office of the company, in Calcutta, on the 13th May last, of which a report is appended hereto.

"That these proceedings commented on as they have been by the entire press of India have caused the greatest anxiety to the undersigned, who submit that the time has come when it is imperative on the directors to publish an ample, clear and intelligible statement as to the position of the company.

"The Albert Life Assurance Company is a very large concern. Insurances on lives are, we believe, in force for several millions sterling, representing the provident savings in reversion of many thousands of Englishmen, the heads of families resident in this country and in India, while the premiums payable in respect of these assurances amount to nearly £1,000 per diem.

"The insurances in force at the Indian branch amount to two and a half millions sterling, the annual revenue from premiums and interest being about £120,000 while the new premiums during the last few years have been at the rate of £20,000 per annum.

"The undersigned are informed and fully believe that for some years past the company have been sustained mainly by its Indian branch or, in other words, by the contributions of the policy-holders at that dependency.

"The branch was founded by the present director of Indian business in 1851. Commencing operations with a credit of £500,—it has issued policies for nine millions sterling, and paid claims for two millions sterling. The branch has never cost the parent establishment one shilling, has defrayed all its own claims and expenses including the abnormal losses by the mutiny and has during the last ten years remitted in cash to the head office upwards of £3,50,000.

"But notwithstanding that your Indian branch has hitherto been a marvel of financial success, and, as we believe, the mainstay of the company, Indian interests are wholly unrepresented on your board, and we are informed by your director of Indian business, on inquiry as to whether he is a shareholder, that he not only does not hold shares, but that an offer by him in 1862 to qualify for a seat at your board and to attend your weekly meetings, so as to advise on Indian business without any additional fee, was rejected by you.

"The manner in which funds have lately been withdrawn from Calcutta, and the absence of any information as to the reason for such withdrawal, coupled with the fact, that in the late advertisements of the company the former statement which was always published as to the amount of the reserved fund has ceased to appear, and the fact of a distinct pledge made by the home board to the Calcutta directors, about two years ago, as to the withdrawal of funds, having been disregarded cause the undersigned great anxiety, and reports as to these funds going to purposes uncontemplated by policy-holders has made them lose confidence in the office.

"In the prospectus of the Medical Invalid Life Office, with which your office amalgamated, it was distinctly held out as an inducement to policy-holders' that the whole of the funds of the Indian branch were invested in Government, real, and Indian securities.

"The undersigned desire to join in the complaint of the Calcutta policy-holders, that the London board have broken faith with them in the matter of profits. It was distinctly contracted, that profits would be ascertained trienially, but at the end of 1864, the three years having then expired, without a word of explanation, the term was altered to quinquennially and in 1866, the five years having expired, it was announced that no bonus could be declared.

"The undersigned desire to submit to you, as directors of the Albert company that under all these circumstances it is vain to expect that people will insure their lives in the office, or that those already insured will pay further premium, unless the very fullest informations and explanations be given.

"It is clear that the Indian branch been hitherto self-supporting the Indian policy-holders would be, in round numbers, and one with another, nearly half a million sterling richer to-day.

"The following then are the practical suggestions of the undersigned:—

"1. That Professor De Morgan value the assets and liabilities as at the 31st of December last.

"2. That Dr. Farr and Mr. A. Scrathley, the consulting actuary of the company, report on Professor De Morgan's valuation as at 1866, and supplemental valuation to the 31st of December last.

"3. That the annual report and balance sheet for the year ending 31st of December last be in the form recommended by Mr. S. Cave in the Bill now before Parliament.

"4. That the above documents, together with the deed of settlement and list of shareholders, be printed and distributed among the share and policy-holders.

"The undersigned submit that until the company is declared by these authorities to be in a perfectly sound condition, or in case of a deficit, until the same has been made good by calls on the shareholders, no further interest or dividend on capital should be paid, and the utmost vigilance should be exercised in passing transfers of shares."

With reference to the amalgamation of the Medical Inoalid Office with the Albert Company in 1859, it, is mentioned that all the funds of the former office were put aside in trust for the benefit of medical invalid policy-holders, reducible *pro rata* with the extinction of liability under their policies.

The *Times* publishes the following letter in its to-day's issue:—

LONDON, 19TH AUG.

Sir,—I quite agree with your observations that the compulsory publication of accounts of Life Assurance companies would not be attended with favourable or even practical results. The Act which was submitted to Parliament this year, even when amended, would never meet the object its promoters had in view, for besides the difficulty you pointed out as to the investments, the public would have no guarantee as to the adequacy of the assurance fund.

A company on the brink of insolvency may, as we have seen, avert a collapse for an indefinite period by transacting a large amount of new business, and may have no difficulty in obtaining valuations of its assets and liabilities, which may appear plausible enough when published but when looked into closely by men of principles and actuarial attainments would disclose the desperate state of the company.

What is to be done, then? My advice is this:—Let the Board of Trade aided by competent actuarial advice periodically investigate the condition of the several assurance companies, and no office be permitted to continue its business without the renewal of the Government license. This is the course followed in the United States, with what success the enormous development of life assurance in that country will best show. Need we be more jealous of State interference than the Americans: and do we not go so far even as to let them inspect the weights used by tradesmen, so that the public may not be duped.

Apply the same principle to life assurance and a repetition of the Albert disaster, the extent of which is not half realized yet, will not recur.—I am &c.

(SD.) MARCUS N. ADLER.

The *Times* comments on the above letter as follows: "The above letter, regarding the Albert Assurance Company although admitting the uselessness, or worse, of any formal statistical returns as a protection to assurers, falls into the popular feeling for Government supervision through the Board of Trade. At present the question is too large for any profitable discussion. When people are asking sympathy for 16,000 families who have been grossly deceived, there is little use in arguing that the measures which might prevent such persons from being defrauded would operate to check the spirit of independent judgment, and the constant exercise of prudence which is essential to the formation of national character. If half a town were burnt down through some act of apparently slight carelessness and a cry were raised that the Government should establish watchmen to enter every house for the future, to see that all lights were properly extinguished, those who were to point out, while the homeless sufferers were still encamping in the fields, that such a measure would be calculated to render the whole community prone to reckless habits would be likely to meet with little attention. The principle involved has been a subject of contest ever since civilized governments have existed, and on neither side are the disputants likely to come to a conclusion from any casual paragraphs that can now be written. On one part there is the doctrine that the functions of Government should be strictly confined to the prevention of any one member of society interfering with the legal rights of another, and this in a general sense may be considered the English view. On the opposite side there is the argument that government should endeavour by all means to guide and where practicable to control and protect the operations of the public and this for the most part is the continental and in a great degree, also, the democrative view. Parliament is the arena for such a battle, and if instead of the affair being opened on its broadest ground, it should be brought up on the individual inquiry whether assurance business should be taken under the direction of the State, then a Royal Commission or a Parliamentary committee could alone do justice to it by sifting the evidence offered on each side, and by stating an opinion at the same time as to whether this system of Government direction could be logically limited to life assurance enterprise and whether it should not be extended to fire and marine insurance, to banking and bill discounting, and, in short, to every series of transactions which require confidence to be placed in individuals whose default may bring ruin upon "families." As to the feasibility of any partial control, the experience of the old savings-banks is sufficient as a warning. Any mere "return" that is published by the Government will always be taken by the ignorant multitude as a certificate of safety, just as "Her Majesty's stamp" on patent medicines used to be accepted as a proof of their value; and the more elaborate the retrun the more certainly will it serve as a weapon for rogues to play with. If instead of asking for a West-end Government office like the Board of Trade, to take the enterprises of the country, into leading strings, people would point out the reproach it is to the mercantile community of the ity of London that there is no commercial organization which might independently supply in such matters all that is wanted, they would find all parties on common ground."

A HIGH COMPLIMENT TO THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE report on the measures adopted for sanitary improvements in India during the year 1868, and up to the month of June, 1869, together with abstracts of sanitary reports for 1867, forwarded from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, which has been published by the Secretary of State for India in Council, proves the anxious attention given by the Government of India of late years to sanitation, and the exceeding reward of it. The various Governments of India, and especially that of Bombay, are now scarcely behind that of Prussia in the thoroughness of the organization of their sanitary departments and—we may add—in the despotic spirit in which these are worked. The freedom of the municipalities of the presidency towns and elsewhere is, in sanitary matters, but nominal. The native justices who to a man are opposed to sanitary improvements, or rather to the payment for them, are everywhere in a minority, and the majority consists of the servants of Government. In short, the freedom of these municipalities is the obligation to pay for the sanitary improvements desired by Government, and of the responsibility for which it cannot possibly divest itself. Thus, sanitary science in India has it all its own way, and being applied on such a vast scale the benefits of it are more strikingly seen there even than in Prussia. Nowhere are these more remarkable than in Bombay, and most fortunately. The municipality of that island had fallen into utter anarchy, and its annual death rate risen above 25,000, when on Sir Bartle Frere being appointed governor, he at once pushed a new Municipal Act, with the most rigorous sanitary clauses, through the Legislative Council. His vigour was bitterly assailed at the time, but the result of it, and his fortunate selection of the Commissioner and Health officer under the Act, has been that whereas in 1865 the number of deaths in the town and island amounted to 28,631, last year it had fallen to 15,702—or less than 2 per cent. These figures need no comment. But they concern us much more nearly than may at first appear. Bombay is the chief point of contact between Europe and Asia. There the chief bulk of the present trade of the East and West is exchanged; and one of the arguments which has been used to draw this commerce to Suez has been the unhealthiness of Bombay. It is fortunate, therefore, that it can no longer be used; and if the sanitary condition of Bombay is kept up, no place in the world will more benefit from the opening of the Suez Canal, whenever that may be, as it would practically extend the Mediterranean to Western India, and with it the active coasting trade carried on by the Italians, Greeks, and Austrians.

PRESENTATION OF THE DUNMOW FLITCH.

YESTERDAY (August 16) the ceremony of the presentation of the Dunmow Flitch was revived, after an interval of 12 years, the last fête of the kind having taken place in 1857. The ceremonial of 1857 took place in Dunmow town; but in consequence of the opening of the Bishop Stortford, Dunmow, and Braintree section of the Great Eastern Railway, a spacious marquee was this year erected for the purposes of the court of inquiry, the meadow in which the booth was pitched being also the scene of various other amusements. The weather was beautifully fine, and a striking contrast to the wet and gloomy time which had prevailed for some days previously. This circumstance contributed very materially to the enjoyment of the assembled crowds. The flitch is given, it will be remembered, to the married couple or couples who can swear that they, after having been married "a year and a day," have never had a cross word with each other. The presentation is based on an old loca custom; but this year, as in 1857, the master spirit in the affair was Mr. E. T. Smith. Annexed is a copy of the oath taken by the claimants:

You shall swear by custom of confession
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression,
Nor since you were married man and wife
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise in bed or at board
Offended each other in deed or in word,
Or since the parish clerk said Amen
Wished yourselves unmarried again;
Or in a twelve month and a day
Repented not in thought any way,
But continued true in thought and desire
As when you joined hands in holy quire.
If to these conditions without all fear
Of your own accord you will freely swear,
A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known,
Though the pleasure be ours the bacon's your own.

The official enumeration of the claimants this year contained eighteen names. Only two of the claimants—Mr. Casson and his wife and Mr. Leader and his wife—actually appeared, however, in the court of inquiry, over which Mr. E. T. Smith presided as judge, Mr. Terry acting as clerk, while Mr. H. G. Brookes appeared as advocate for the town, and Mr. Garden (of the Lyceum Theatre) for the claimants.

The proceedings of the day commenced with a mock cricket match between clowns; but the real business of the hour was the presentation of the flitch, or, rather, of the flitches, since two were given. Some little delay was experienced in constituting the court of inquiry, but shortly after 1 P. M. proclamation was made in the ancient form:—"Where are the persons who are claimants? If they are here let them come forward at once; if not, let them be silent for ever. Who is here to-day to claim this flitch of bacon?" At last the curtain rose upon the court in full session; the President or Judge, in his robes, the clerk in a very time-worn wig, the counsel on either side, in full forensic costume, and a mixed jury—half gentlemen and half ladies—wearing the orthodox jury-box expression of doubt and slight embarrassment. The president, in opening the proceedings, read a letter from Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M. P., who had been announced to take the judicial chair, the hon. gentleman apologising for his non-attendance, on the ground that he had a daughter very ill. The President next referred to the presentation of 1857, when two flitches were given, one by himself, and the other by Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth. After further remarks from the president, the claimants were requested to stand forward, and were examined by Mr. Garden.

Mr. Casson said that his wife's name was Emma Elizabeth, and that he had been married four years.

Mr. Leader said his wife's name was Mary Jane.

Mr. Garden—Produce your Mary Jane. (Laughter.) You have produced nothing more than your Mary Jane. I believe you have no children?

Mr. Leader—No, Sir.

Mr. Garden—How long have you been married?

Mr. Leader—Four years.

Mr. Garden here asked a question, which was greeted with laughter and hisses, and said—I call upon the court to judge the claimants by their happy countenances, and to award them the prize. Mr. Casson, you have had three children, I believe, in four years?

Mr. Casson—Yes.

Mr. Garden—Oh! that's very good doing.

Mr. Garden then formally claimed for his clients that they should receive the custom of the town of Dunmow, and he appealed to the jury not be led away by any of the nonsensical balderdash of his learned friend on the other side. (Laughter.)

Mr. Casson was then examined by Mr. Brookes; and in answer to questions said he was married June 25, 1865. He never had had a cross word with his wife. He did not go home on the 8th of June, 1867, and complain that his wife had burnt to a cinder a mutton chop which he had asked her to cook for him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Garden vigorously protested against this line of examination, which Mr. Brookes has warmly defended. Mr. Brookes continued his examination, after making an observation of a very broad kind. On the 25th of December, 1867, did they not both get into bed together, and was there not a question as to which should extinguish the candle?

Mr. Casson—I cannot remember who put it out.

Mr. Brookes—You can't have the flitch, but you may have the gammon. (Laughter.)

Mr. Garden—With regard to the question put by my learned brother on the other side, I put it to the court whether, when people go to bed in this manner, they do not think merely of going to bed, and let the candle put itself out? (Laughter.)

Mr. Brookes—My lord, it's a burning shame. (Laughter.)

Mr. Garden—After such a remark as that you ought to be snuffed out. (More laughter.)

Mr. Brookes next examined Mr. Leader, and said from the manner in which he had demeaned himself he could not oppose his application for the flitch. Neither should he oppose the application of Mr. Casson. He had a duty to discharge, and he had been obliged in the discharge of that duty to ask certain questions; but he hoped he had done nothing derogatory to his position.

The President then put it to the jury whether Mr. and Mrs. Casson and Mr. and Mrs. Leader should receive a flitch each, and the jurors unanimously answered in the affirmative. The President next expressed the admiration of the town at the conduct of the two couples, and his hope that their example would be followed by others. The flitches, he added, would be forwarded to any addresses which they might be pleased to name.

Mr. Leader moved, and Mr. Casson seconded a vote of thanks to the jury; and thanks having been also voted to Mr. Smith for presiding, the court broke up amid general hilarity.

The successful claimants were then carried in a somewhat elaborate procession through the town, to the accompaniment of a band, and with the attendance of a great crowd. There was afterwards a *fête champetre*, in which the amusements were a mock tournament, a bicycle race, a Punch and Judy show, a clowns' tournament, another Punch and Judy show, a Maypole dance, and a display of fireworks.

A gentleman, whose name is at present withheld, is stated to have expressed his readiness to bequeath a sum sufficient to secure an annual presentation of the flitch. The amount required is stated to be about £70.—*Daily News.*

ENGLISH statistics furnish us with plentiful data concerning the influence of localities and professions on mortality, but it has been reserved to an ingenious doctor of Stettin to demonstrate the correlation between taxation and longevity. From an article published in the *Volkszahlungsbericht* it appears that throughout Northern Germany of 100 persons paying fifteen thalers per annum in taxes one dies yearly; among those who pay twelve thalers the number of deaths is two; among those who pay nine thalers, three; and so on in a regular progression, an increase of 1 per cent. in the deaths corresponding to each diminution of three thalers in taxation.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

OUR metropolitan changes will soon render misty some of the best things said by the poets. Nowadays, few people understand half the allusions in Gay's *Trivia*, or Swift's *City Shower*. Presently, when the Thames Embankment is completed, we shall lose the point of James Smith's (of the "Rejected Adresses") epigram:—

In Craven Street, Strand, ten attorneys find place,
And ten dark coal barges are moor'd at its base;
Fly, Honesty, fly, ! seek some safer retreat,
For there's *craft* in the river, and *craft* in the street.

To this Sir George Rose is said to have replied:—

Why should Honesty fly to some safer retreat,
From attorney's and barges, 'od rot 'em?
For the lawyers are *just* at the top of the street,
And the barges are *just* at the bottom!—*Once a week.*

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ABYSSINIA.

By native letters just received from Adowa, in Abyssinia, we learn that Dajjâj Kâsa has despatched one Aito Mansûr to Egypt to obtain a new bishop from the Coptic Patriarch at Cairo. As his rival the Wakshum Gobazê was reported a short time ago to have sent a messenger on a similar errand, it remains to be seen which party will succeed in obtaining the coveted privilege. Of course both look forward to kingly consecration at the prelate's hands.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SIR BARTLE FRERE AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science was begun at Exeter on Wednesday the 18th August, when Professor Stokes, the new President, delivered the inaugural address.

The Geographical Section was presided over by Sir Bartle Frere, whose address referred chiefly to the subjects to be brought forward for discussion. He said—"An increasing share of public attention has of late been directed to those regions where the southern frontier line of the Russian empire approaches the northern limits of our own Indian empire. The vast space which intervenes between our two empires, differing as it does so widely both in physical aspect and in political condition from these ocean-washed shores of Europe, is a region not unblessed by nature. Surely we must rejoice that the thoughts of two great civilised neighbouring nations are at length earnestly directed to this vast region; that we no longer regard our neighbour to the north and west of our Indian frontier with studied aversion and distrust, as nations of born menstealers and menslayers, all intercourse with whom must be discouraged and prohibited as the only condition on which we can hope to avoid being drawn into desolating wars or embarrassing political alliances. I believe that nothing but good can result from the attention of the great statesmen of Russia and of England being director to the condition of the countries which intervene between our empire in Asia. As far as we are ourselves concerned I feel sure that the cause of peace and good neighbourhood could not be in better hands than those of the able and enlightened nobleman who now rules over India as Viceroy; and geographers may, I think, rest assured that it will not be Lord Mayo's fault, if he fails to secure that condition of permanent good neighbourhood which both empires most earnestly desire. It is the best guarantee for progress in geographical science, as in all those other branches of knowledge and civilization which flourish best in peace, and languish or maintain but a fevered existence in time of war or political disturbance. The glory of being the first, in modern days, actually to traverse the almost unknown region between the Hindoo-Chinese races and China Proper has been reserved for our neighbours the French. A country so rich and varied in soil, with a rainfall probably in parts exceeding that of almost any known portion of the globe, and a great variety of temperature, which has been hitherto almost cut off from civilised Europe, while it approximates geographically to some of the most interesting regions of India and the Eastern Archipelago, must possess a fauna and flora of great novelty and interest. Nor can it be doubted that all these attempts to traverse the regions which separate India from China have a political and social aspect of the highest importance. It is clear that the time has arrived in China when we may witness one of those great social movements which in all ages have so powerfully affected the destinies of nations and the geographical distribution of races." Sir Bartle Frere next referred to the recent discoveries in South Africa, which would be made known to the section, and expressed a confident belief that Dr. Livingstone was alive, and would eventually make his way from the interior of the country.

A paper, written by Dr. Beke, but read by some one else, "On a Canal to unite the Upper Nile and the Red Sea," afterwards led to some discussion, in the course of which Dr. Blanc, one of the Abyssinian prisoners, ridiculed the idea that such a project was possible.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM THE EVENING PAPERS OF AUG. 20.)

MORE NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

We believe that a reduction in the list of flag officers on the active list is contemplated by Mr. Childers, and it will probably be shortly made public.

DISPOSAL OF GUN VESSELS.

We believe that it is the intention of the present Board of Admiralty to sell out of the service the Assurance, Penguin, and Steady, steam gun vessels, now in ordinary at Hamoaze; and the Landrail and Ranger, similar class of vessels, in the Mersey.

A NEW CORVETTE.

The Volage, a new eight-gun steam corvette, which is now being finished by the Thames Ironworks Company, at Blackwall, is nearly complete, and at the end of the present month she will no doubt be out of the hands of the contractors.

NAVAL EXAMINATIONS.

We learn that the number of naval cadets to be entered for the present at each examination is to be reduced to 37. The navigating cadets are only to have 24 entered annually by competition—12 at each half-yearly examination; 24 nominations being made for each examination.

THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The recent competitive examination for entry into the naval medical service (according to the *Lancet*) has proved a complete success, the five gentlemen selected from amongst those presenting themselves being quite up to the average of the candidates for the Indian medical service, with whom they were examined. Dr. Armstrong, the Director-General, deserves the thanks of both the profession and the service for his inauguration of this new and improved system.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

It is stated to-day that, under the Bishops' Resignation Act of 1869, the bishopric of Winchester will shortly become vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Charles Sumner, who has held it since 1827, having previously been Bishop of Llandaff. He was nominated to the bishopric of Llandaff and the deanery of St. Paul's in 1826 by the Earl of Liverpool, who was then Prime Minister, and in the following year was translated to Winchester.

THE BRITISH VESSELS AT CUBA.

The disputes which were alleged to have taken place in reference to the detention of British vessels in Cuba appear to have been settled, for we learn to-day that Commodore Phillimore, who recently hoisted his flag on board the armour-plated ship Defence, for the purpose of enquiring into certain matters relating to the Cuban question, has struck his flag on board that ship, and rehoisted his broad pennant on board the receiving ship at Port Royal.

A SAILOR MURDERED BY A NEGRO.

The *Western Mail* to-day reports a murder at Cardiff. Yesterday afternoon a quarrel took place on board the barque Norcape, a vessel lying at the bottom of the east side of the West Dock, between the cook, who is a negro, and one of the sailors. From words it came to blows, and it is said that the negro received the first stab. He retaliated on the sailor by stabbing him in the most frightful manner in the left breast, almost exposing the heart to view. Death was nearly instantaneous. The assassin was at once apprehended. The prisoner, whose name is William Byron, is a short thick-set, and decidedly repulsive-looking African.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED.)

The twenty-first half-yearly general meeting was held to-day, at 101, Cannon-street, George Sheward, Esq., in the chair. The chairman said upwards of £60,000 had been paid for property. The Post Office had said it would take the telegraphs into its hands on the 1st of January, and money was voted for the purchase of the lines. The whole question as between this company and the Post Office lay in the hands of Lord Salisbury, who had been appointed an arbitrator between the company and the Post Office. The receipts during the past half-year had been very satisfactory. The number of messages sent had increased at the rate of 100 daily. The bargain made with the Government had not been all to the advantage of the company: Robert Taylor, Esq., expressed his satisfaction with the terms of purchase, and the report was adopted.

THE ADMIRALTY AND THE COAL CONSUMPTION.

A circular has been issued by the Lords of the Admiralty to the effect that commanding officers as a general rule in all ordinary passages of ships, as well as when cruising under steam, except for special steam tactics, are to be performed at rates of speed under five knots. No ship, unless ordered to be at a port at a given date, or unless her safety be endangered, is ever to steam when she has a fair wind that will send her four or five knots, or when she has a foul wind strong enough to prevent her carrying royals, unless going in or out of harbour. The maximum supply of coal is to be limited for ships having engines between 1,200 or 1,350 horse-power to 25 cwts. per hour; for ships with engines of 1,000 and less than 1,200 horse-power, to 22 cwt. per hour; ships with engines between 800 and 1,000 horse-power, to 20 cwt. per hour; and those of between 500 and 800 horse-power, to 18 cwt. per hour; with smaller ships, a proportionate quantity of coal to be expended; and, finally, when ships have a fair wind, and are using steam, the consumption of coal (it is considered by their lordships) should be reduced.

THE NORWICH ELECTION COMMISSION.

The proceedings in this inquiry were resumed this morning. Some remarkable evidence was given yesterday by Mr. Coaks, the Liberal agent. After giving an elaborate account of the last election, he said there were generally "outside" payments on the Liberal side after an election, such as for bands, and the show of hands. It was not thought right to put them in the published accounts, because they were not strictly legal. These payments were something like £200; not exceeding £300. There was some kind of arrangement made by the Liberals as to the show of hands at the last election.

Mr. Biron—How much a hand?—The witness said he did not know. The Liberals always liked, however, to have the show of hands, and almost always had it. It had been always the custom to get the show of hands. It cost, in a lump, from £30 to £40; certainly not £50. The cost of obtaining the show of hands at the last election was probably included in a general cheque for "labour," which he gave to Mr. Ray, the registration agent for the Liberals. The purchase of the show of hands had been a universal practice in Norwich. The arrangement as to "going for the show of hands" was determined on at a meeting of some of the Liberals on the Saturday before the election. Mr Ray was present, with Sir W. Russell, Mr. Tillett, Mr Stevens, and others. Mr. Ray knew who arranged for the show of hands.

It has been arranged that measures shall be taken for separating Singapore from the diocese of Calcutta and placing it under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Labuan. The formation of the proposed new bishopric of Burmah is postponed for the present, but a new mission has been established there for the district of Mandalay, and the Rev. John Trew has been appointed to it.

SUTTEE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The recent marriage of the widow Rao Moroba Canoba gives reason to hope that the Hindoos are at last beginning to appreciate the wisdom of St. Pul's advice to the Corinthians that "it is better to marry than to burn." It is, we believe, to Sir Charles Napier, of Scinde, that the credit is really due of inducing them to forego the luxury of suttee. He positively forbade it; and when they protested that it was a custom which had endured from time immemorial, he pointed out that we too had a custom which had lasted from time immemorial, it was this—that when any one burnt a fellow creature the culprit was immediately hanged, and that if the Hindoo custom were adhered to ours would follow as a matter of course. This effected the desired object notwithstanding the passage in the code of Gentoo laws which says—"It is proper for a woman after her husband's death to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman who thus burns herself shall remain in paradise with her husband three scores and fifty lakhs of years by destiny." We fear too many of our English widows would shun combustion for this reason alone, apart from others; but if Mr. E. T. Smith could manage to get up a suttee at Cremorne there is little doubt that it would prove a great attraction, and be little if at all more disgusting than the exhibition he has recently favoured us with at Dunmow.

"A LA LANTERNE!"

From time to time (the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks) we have ventured to hint at an opinion lying deep and quiet in our own minds that a proper reform of capital punishments would be to extend their operation. This opinion is again roused to expression by the following letter, which appears in the *Daily News* of to-day (August 20):—

Sir,—As the newspaper press is, perhaps, in some cases a better protector of the public safety than even the law, probably you will give publicity to the following incidents, every point of which I vouch, and which will, perhaps, caution parents against entrusting their children unadvised on errands into the streets, seeing from the following narrative how they may be molested by prowling ruffians:—Between twelve and one on Tuesday last I was passing on business along the top of Leicester-square, when I noticed a big, gentlemanly-dressed man, about fifty years of age, evidently following and dodging a very pretty, neatly dressed little girl, apparently about nine years of age. Seeing the child run across the road, almost at the risk of her life, in consequence of the vehicles, and the fellow still following, overtaking, and accosting her, I determined to follow behind, if possible, unobserved, and watch him. My suspicions of his infamous intentions were strengthened by the fact that he several times took hold of her cape, and endeavoured to lead her down some of the lowest slums of that locality. Each time, also, that they passed a low coffee-shop he brought her to a complete stop by taking hold of her cape, and endeavouring to pull her in. He also tried to get her into a low oyster-shop, a low sweetmeat-shop, and a fruit-shop. At last I met with a policeman, whose number and initial I have, to whom I pointed the man out, together with my suspicions. "Oh," replied he, "I can't interfere; he must know the child; he looks a respectable gentleman, and he would not walk alongside her and take hold of her like that if he didn't know her; anyhow, I can't interfere." I replied, "I believe differently, for she has run away from him several times. Will you watch his movements?" "Well," replied he, "we do hear o' some strange things sometimes, and cases of even little children being molested, certainly; but I can't take any notice." During this colloquy the child, still with the fellow sticking close to her side, was fast getting out of sight; and fearing I might lose them in some of the neighbouring slums—for they were now near towards the Sevendials—I ran after them. On the way I met another policeman, and told him, but with a similar result. Having followed them backwards and forwards several times through the same streets, she at length got into Greek-street, Soho, where I saw her run across the road, and knock hard at a door, and the fellow then quickly retraced his steps.

As soon as I could, without his perceiving me, I went to the house, where I found the child in a very terrified and agitated state, and in such a fainting condition that water had to be given to her. With the permission of the people in the house I at once asked her whether she knew that gentleman that had been following her about. She replied, "No, sir; I have come here to get out of him. I live at Fulham, and he has been following me about for more than an hour. He followed me all about last week, and got into the omnibus after me. He keeps on asking me to go with him to his rooms, or to some coffee-shop; and he says if I will go with him he will buy me a new dress, and give me some money, and a beautiful gold ring off his finger, and he will take me to the Alhambra as well. I told him I had come out of an errand for my mother, and could not go, and then he wanted me to come out to-night, and meet him at half-past eight. I told him I should not, and as he pulled me about so, I got frightened, for I thought he really would have dragged me into some house, so I came up here; he first spoke to me in French, and then talked to me in English." In answer to my further inquiry she told me she was eleven years of age.

On hearing her statement I requested the people to take care of her while I followed the fellow, to try and find out who he was. By the time I got out of the house he was out of sight; but meeting the first policeman again, I said to him, "Did you notice which way that man went?" "What man?" inquired he, in a half-vacant manner, as though I had not spoken to him before. "Why the man that was dodging that little girl about so; that I asked you to try and keep your eye upon," replied I. "No," said he, "I didn't notice which way he went, but I think he went down yonder." Taking the direction, I in a few minutes got in sight of him again, still loitering about. Here I saw him go up to a respectable, lady-like looking girl, about fifteen, who was looking in a draper's window, and accost her. What he said of course I do not know; but she looked at him very disdainfully, and walked sharply away. He then walked on a little further, and accosted another respectable looking girl, apparently about twelve years of age, but she also refused his conversation, and went quickly away. He went to another street, and seeing a little girl, certainly not more than seven, with her school-bag on her arm, and standing looking at some photographs, he crossed over to her. He stood close behind her for a minute or two and talked to her, and then took hold of her and tried to lead her, but she broke from him and ran away. I lost sight of her through people passing, but I think she ran into a house a little higher. He followed up, and while standing opposite the place where I think she went in, evidently wondering which way she had gone, some women came and tossed over him some dirty water. At this he became greatly annoyed, said it was a disgraceful thing that a respectable man could not walk along the streets without being insulted in that manner, and that he would go for a policeman. So at this point he and I were now on the same errand, for I had now been a second time following him about in the hope of meeting a policeman for more than three-quarters of an hour. I now caught sight of one at the bottom of the street just coming up, so I hurried towards him, told him as quickly as I could the circumstances, and asked him if he would demand his name and address, as I would try and take out a summons against him. I got, however, the same reply; he could not, he was afraid, demand it. I gave the policeman's number who, I think, was willing to do what he could—police constable C 201. On arriving at the top of the street, the fellow—for though dressed like a gentleman, I cannot call him one—peremptorily required the policeman to obtain for him the name of the woman who threw the water over him. "What did they throw it over you for?" inquired the policeman. "I don't know," was the reply. "Well," rejoined the policeman, "this gentleman seems to know what for; he says he has been watching you for more than an hour, and he says he has a charge to make against you, and he requests me to ask for your name and address." He, of course, wanted to know what for, and with very great reluctance he eventually gave it, on my giving mine, which of course I did. He then said he held a very good position, and would like to talk with me quietly about the matter. I however, refused any further conversation with him, as I considered his proposals to little girls during the last two hours perfectly disgraceful, and it was only because I did not wish to expose him to any lynch law of the gathering crowd that I did not tell him publicly more, but I would certainly summon him if I could. I then returned to Greek-Street, Soho, and finding the little girl still there, I got the woman to bring her with me to Marlborough-street police-court, where I endeavoured to get from Mr. Knox a summons against him. He, however, thought I had better see Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe, the solicitors to the Society for the Protection of Women and Children. We took the little girl there, and saw the managing clerk, but he too was of opinion that though there could not be the slightest moral doubt, from the child's statement, as to the fellow's atrocious intentions, yet nothing could be done because no crime had been perpetrated.

The law empowers the police to take up the poor fallen unfortunate, and will throw her into prison if she only solicit; and whilst it is mighty to protect, perhaps, the ruffian who has brought her to degradation against her further solicitations, made perhaps for bread, it is powerless to protect the little child of eleven from the solicitations and the forcible grasps of the bloated, ring-bedizened ruffian of fifty years of age, who for upwards of two hours in broad mid-day light, endeavoured to decoy not only her, but other mere children, into those dens of infamy, and this in the full face of the hurrying crowd, the very policemen on the beat, and in the midst of one of the greatest thoroughfares of the metropolis.

Seeing how utterly futile the law and the instructions to police officers are in many cases as preventives of crime, I just send this plain unexaggerated narrative in the hope that it may be an additional caution to parents and guardians, so that they may warn even children against accepting the allurements of strangers. After all, parents are the best guardians of their children's safety. It was doubtless the mother's caution that in a great measure saved the little girl from being decoyed on Tuesday last by the promise of the gift of a dazzling ring, a new dress, and money, for in the course of her own narrative of the affair she said, "Mother always told me never to go anywhere with strangers, and I never will." If more parents impressed this maxim upon their children there would perhaps be fewer mere children upon the streets, and fewer chances for prowling scoundrels.

If at any time it might be necessary, and would answer any good end, I should be willing, under fitting circumstances, to give his description, name, and address.—I am, &c., H. H.

Two questions have cropped up again: what has become of the money subscribed, in 1864, for the Shakespeare Memorial?—and what has been done about the Guild of Literature? for the benefit of which Lord Lytton wrote his *Not So Bad as We Seem*, in which many distinguished amateurs appeared at Devonshire House some years ago.—*Once a Week.*

IN LIQUIDATION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

A correspondent sends us from India a good-humoured and amusing letter recounting his experiences in connection with "The Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan (Limited), in liquidation." He says:—

"I am a shareholder in the Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan (Limited), in liquidation.

"And first, let me ask in all the humility of utter ignorance, what is this Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan? Who started the concern, and when? How came so magnificent an institution (capital £4,000,000 sterling as we read in the advertisements, in 40,000 shares I suppose, of £100 each) to liquidate so early in its career? and whence this abnormal posthumous vitality which threatens to drag us all along, liquidatees *in sæcula sæculorum?*

"It does not, perhaps, affect the general question much, but as there are probably many other foreign shareholders similarly situated with myself, I should like to say just one word as to how I attained the honourable (by reason it is perilous) position of a shareholder in this particular undertaking. Finding the Agra, where I banked on my arrival in India, in some respects inconvenient, I was induced by a friend to open an account at the then budding Hindostan. I was delighted with the change and thoroughly appreciated the amenities attending on the transaction of my business at the little bank in Hastings-street from its contrast with the brusquerie one had been accustomed to at the hands of its elder and more stalwart neighbour in Council House-street. It was, I think (I am obliged to speak from memory, having no papers with me), towards the end of 1864 that, finding my balance at the Hindostan larger than I cared to let lie idle, I took the manager into counsel as to its investment. He suggested, among other things, the bank's shares. They were at a considerable premium it was true, but then the career the bank had before it! The stock was well held at home, and (I think the manager said) there were not 100 shares in all Bengal.

"I hope it will be understood in what I am saying that I by no means think the manager was guilty of intentional misrepresentation. His subsequent career showed unfortunately that he was simply over sanguine.

"As luck would have it (I feel a thrill of thankfulness as I write when I think how different things might have been) there were but ten shares to be had at any price, and these the bank secured me; I subsequently became the possessor of eight 'new shares' in addition. The new shares I was told were subject to a call, but these calls in such a prosperous concern stood only, of course, for claims, to dip deeper into profits.

"The profits never came, but the calls did. I don't think, by the way, I ever put a second question to the manager touching our chances of a dividend. The tone in which he made answer to my first warned me that there would be an incongruity, if I may so say, in renewing the subject. It would have paralleled the action of a thoughtless passenger 'speering questions' at the skipper when he is making the land on a dirty night under full steam. In August, 1866, there was a touch of settled melancholy on the whole bank *personnel*, from the manager in his sanctum, to the Durwan within the gates, from which I augured ill enough. Still, when I left Calcutta for these provinces (somewhere in September) the Hindostan may be said to have fulfilled the conditions of being grateful to gods and men. It stood 'a brave bank struggling with adversity.' With the clear heads and great resources of the gentlemen in London there was, however, a good chance still that she would pull through.

"I was scarce settled in my new home when tidings came of the great crash. With a sigh at the mutability of fortune, I put my pen through the entries in my diary which represented the Hindostan shares as a positive assets, and thanked Heaven it was no worse. I hardly looked to get much from the wreck. It is a peculiarity I have noticed of Calcutta wrecks that there seldom is much rescued—by the owners.

"The end, however, was not yet. The wreck was to be patched up for the nonce and lie 'in ordinary' as a residence for the Board of Liquidators. In due course came London dated letters from said liquidators regretting, &c., but telling us in plain terms we must pay up £5 per share all round as contributories to the winding up of the Hindostan. I multiplied 40,000 by £5, hoped the liquidators would bury the little bank handsomely while they were about it, and sent my contribution (assessed, by-the-by, on old and new shares alike) almost by return of post. So eager, indeed, was I to get to the end of my liability that I drew by accident a cheque for £54 instead of £45 for the first half of the call—of which accident anon.

"I need hardly say that after having paid this handsome tribute to its memory I thought I might well rest without being further haunted by associations of the Hindostan. Indeed, I had just succeeded in forgetting the ugly phantom altogether when, on the 16th of April, the fog of blissful ignorance around me was dispelled, and once more the spectre loomed horrible before me. The liquidators begged to present me with a fourth (!) report, dated the 18th of February 1869, regretting &c., but must have £5 more all round (another trifle of £200,000), and that too by the 20th then instant April.

"At the same time fancying, I suppose from the mistake I had made in my first cheque, or the promptness with which I had responded to the former calls, that I was a timid one who would stand a little extra squeezing, the liquidators begged to send me a separate bill for interest on arrears of last year's call. From the fourth report I begin to see that 'interest on unpaid calls' is proving a great card in the liquidation. If they delay the delivery of their notice everywhere else as they have in my case, I pity the poor wretches who mean to pay in China and Japan.

"The report is well worth your taking the trouble to dissect. Like the missive of a quack doctor, who thinks he has got his patient well in hand, the liquidators' report draws a picture of our future that is anything but reassuring, and tells us pretty plainly that our best plan is to pay up at once the sum they ask. These gentlemen seem entirely to lose sight of the fact that the fortunes of shareholders are placed at the disposal of liquidators, not that a defunct concern may be kept comfortably going as long as it can be made to go, but that contributories may be spared the ruinous results inseparable from protracted and independent efforts at liquidation. Here is a fifth-rate bank in its third year of liquidation! How many weeks did the Agra and Masterman's require to put its affairs in order after it had suspended payment?

"What the report does tell us is, to my thinking, anything but satisfactory. It tell us that 33 per cent. of the bank's capital has been raised and spent, and that the entire bank's organization, branches and all, is still alive, and expresses merely a 'hope' that this year may enable us to see the latter closed. Worst of all, however, we are told, what most of us of course have been suspecting, that some of us are paying, and some are not. Towards some shareholders—in our interest of course—the liquidators are showing 'forbearance.' The same word was used in the same sense, if I remember rightly, when liquidators were adjusting the burdens of the Royal British Bank of silent memory. That the law as it now stands furnishes no guarantee against similar abuses (notwithstanding all the vigilance the court can exercise over the matter) I gather from an extract from the *Economist*, quoted in the *Pall Mall Budget*. It runs thus:—'Many estates in liquidation have suffered much, because debtors to the state have secured the appointment of liquidators and the management of the liquidation.'

"I know nothing personally of the Hindostan liquidators or the circumstances of their appointment; but I am entitled, I think, before paying more, to know towards whom forbearance is being shown and in what way that forbearance is to profit us who pay.

"Assuming the liquidators to be animated by an honesty of purpose, I am still entitled to the information I seek, to test their judgment. Supposing, what I think very likely to be the case, that immediately before the crash a solvent director assigned his shares to a man of straw, it is the liquidators' duty to bring home the colourable transfer to the director and get him placed on the list of contributories. It is a matter on which mercantile public opinion is absolutely dumb. In Calcutta 'slipping out' of concerns about to burst is, provided the feet be done deftly enough not to attract the eye of the High Court, not accounted, I have noticed, a very discreditable manœuvre.

"In conclusion I may say that, willing as I am to bear my part in paying the debts of an unfortunate adventure, I am not the less determined to resist any attempt to put upon me an unfair share of the burden.

"With a view of testing the liquidators' conduct I have requested answers to the following questions. The answers, I think you will agree with me, should have formed part of the liquidators' fourth report.

"1. To which of the courts is this cause attached?

"2. On what number of shares was the call of £5 made, and what did the call realize?

"3. The names (in a schedule) of the defaulting shareholders, specifying the number of shares held by each, and, in cases in which they are not original shareholders, the parties from whom they purchased and the dates of transfer.

"4. What remuneration do the liquidators receive, and is it by way of salary or gross sum?

"5. The number and names of the branches still open, the salaries of the gentlemen in charge, the rent of the premises, and general cost of the establishments.

"Trusting, Sir, that you may be able to find a corner for us in your valuable paper, I remain, yours very obediently,

May, 1869. "BURMO-BRITANNICUS."

The *Northern Daily Express* says that the King of Sweden was expected to arrive on Dee Side at the end of August on a visit to the Prince of Wales, at Abergeldie.

The Egyptian Navigation Company, the Azizié, has, it is reported, completed an experimental arrangement to continue for six months for regular steam communication between Venice and Alexandria. Signor Haicalis, the agent of the society, who has just returned to Egypt, has ventilated the establishment of certain relations with commercial companies in Switzerland and Germany, one immediate result of which is an offer to transmit by the company's line about thirty thousand bales of cotton, which can readily be expedited to Venice by the Brenner Pass, but must otherwise go by Marseilles or Trieste. The economical inducements offered by this company are said to be considerable.—*Globe.*

From an article upon Georgia by M. de Villeneuve, the last explorer of that district, it appears that the much-vaunted beauty of the Georgian women is almost wholly confined to the inhabitants of the provinces of Imerethia and Mingrelia. As for the men, they are distinguished by another advantage—the prominence of their noses. M. de Villeneuve speaks of these noses in terms of the greatest enthusiasm:—"Were you adorned with the finest nose which Europe ever produced—a nose by the side of which that of Alcide, Tonsey, or Schiller would look insignificant—you would be the object of remarking in the streets of Tiflis. On your arrival at the very frontier of the country you cannot escape from the conviction that at the sight of these Georgian noses, all noses, whether Greek, Roman, Spanish, or even Neapolitan and Tyrolese, should hide themselves with shame. The Georgian noses are of every shape and of every colour, but the red and the purple predominate. You have but to press them between your fingers, and from the smallest would flow a pint of the wine of Kaketia." It would seem however that it cost something to colour these noses. M. de Villeneuve asserts that the Georgians generally consume from six to seven litres of wine at each meal—and that fifteen-litre men are by no means rare. This beats our almost extinct race of three-bottle men, of whom we have in your time been proud.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(*London Gazette*, August 20.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 20th August 1869.

4th Hussars—Cornet Henry Askew Cherry to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hugh Berkely Griffiths, deceased. Dated 23rd June, 1869.

7th Hussars—Major James Aytoun, from half-pay, late 85th Foot, to be Major, vice Frank Garforth, who retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Captain Robert Hale to be Major, by purchase, vice James Aytoun, who retires. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Lieutenant Arthur Peel to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hale. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Cornet William Rose Wynter to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Peel. Dated 21st August, 1869.

20th Hussars—Cornet Horace Hilton Perkin to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Loch, promoted. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Ensign and Lieutenant Henry Fludyer to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Henry John Elwes, who retires. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Sir Arthur Reginald Thomas Willshire, Bart., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fludyer. Dated 21st August, 1869.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Ensign Richard Compton Maul to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Archibald William Peyton, who retires. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Gentleman Cadet Lionel Thomas Spens, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Maul. Dated 21st August, 1869.

7th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Archibald Edward Crichton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Coles, whose appointment, by purchase, on the 24th July, 1869, is cancelled. Dated 21st August, 1869.

8th Foot—Ensign Joseph Wright Ward, from 82nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice John William N. Bower, who retires. Dated 21st August, 1869.

10th Foot—Lieutenant Joseph Skelton Brougham to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Robert Annesley, who retires. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Ensign Charles Edward Amys Tuck to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brougham. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Ensign Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice William Henry John Moor Hodder, who retires. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Gentleman Cadet Edward Chamier Kellie, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tuck. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Gentleman Cadet Frederick William Kay Glass, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice O'Gorman. Dated 22nd August, 1869.

11th Foot—Lieutenant George Vincent Meredith to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Bamfield, promoted. Dated 7th June, 1869.

25th Foot—Major Henry Pears to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Henry Torrens Walker, who retires. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Captain George Skene Hallowes to be Major, by purchase, vice Pears. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Lieutenant John Ireland Dodson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hallowes. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Lieutenant William Cecil Hinton, from 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice E. J. Christian, who exchanges. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Ensign Alfred William Turnbull to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dobson. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Gentleman Cadet Charles William Gray, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Turnbull. Dated 21st August, 1869.

31st Foot—Ensign William Homan Turpin, from the 25th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Royle, promoted. Dated 21st August, 1869.

39th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Edward Watson Conran from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lucas, whose appointment by purchase, on 31st July, 1869, is cancelled. Dated 21st August, 1869.

48th Foot—Lieutenant Alfred Henry Cornick Lynch to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Thomas Miller, who retires. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Ensign Herbert Bowen to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Edward Cecil Brown, deceased. Dated 4th August, 1869.

Ensign Charles Francis Henry Spencer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lynch. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Hugh Fraser, from the Royal Military College, to Ensign, by purchase, vice Spencer. Dated 21st August, 1869.

50th Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Townsend De Moleyns, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hunt, promoted. Dated 21st August, 1869.

54th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgent William Henry Bant Clapp, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Alexander Lamp, appointed to the Staff. Dated 21st August, 1869.

61st Foot—Ensign Richard Norman Hurt has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 21st August, 1869.

66th Foot—Major George Vincent Watson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Algernon Robert Garrett, who retires upon a half-pay. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Captain Richard Sheil to be Major by purchase, vice Watson. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Lieutenant Pears O'Reilly to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sheil. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Ensign John Charles Mathew Pigott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Reilly. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Ensign Henry Breffney Ternan, from 64th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Burke, transferred to 55th Foot. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Ensign Frederick Duncan Raikes, from 34th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Pigott. Dated 21st August, 1869.

76th Foot—Lieutenant John Talbot to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Bartleet, promoted. Dated 24th July, 1869.

85th Foot—Captain George Washington Smith, from 98th Foot, to be Captain, vice L. L. A. Cooper, who exchanges. Dated 21st August, 1869.

86th Foot—Staff Surgeon Henry Titterton, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Chamney Graves Irwin M.B., appointed to the Staff. Dated 21st August, 1869.

87th Foot—Lieutenant William Marsden to be Captain, by purchase, vice Montague C. Browning, who retires. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Ensign Ernest Cuthbert Fector James to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Marsden. Dated 21st August, 1869.

91st Foot—Lieutenant Ewan John Christian, from 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. C. Hinton, who exchanges. Dated 21st August, 1869.

94th Foot—Lieutenant John Mitchel Elliot to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant R. E. Wallace, who has exchanged into the 17th Foot. Dated 18th August, 1869.

98th Foot—Captain Loftus Lewis Astley Cooper, from the 85th Foot, to be Captain, vice G. W. Smith, who exchanges. Dated 21st August, 1869.

100th Foot—Ensign Louis Nicholas de la Cherois-Crommelin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Palmer Clarke, who retires. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Atwell Robert Porter, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice de la Cherois-Crommelin. Dated 21st August, 1869.

102nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Hugh Claude Edward Lucas, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice McCaskill, promoted. Dated 21st August 1869.

105th Foot—Ensign Arthur Frederick Barrow, from 101st Foot to be Ensign, vice Maltby, promoted. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Gentleman Cadet William Coles, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Byng, promoted. Dated 21st August, 1869.

109th Foot—Captain and Brevet-Major Astell Thomas Welsh, from Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Frederick Bowker, deceased. Dated 7th August 1869.

Lieutenant Donald William Mackinnon, who has resigned his position as a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilhelm Luckhardt, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1869.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign John Williams to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Donald James Gordon Stewart, who retires. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Edward Thomas Massy Dickin, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Williams. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Medical Department—Surgeon Chamney Graves Irwin, M.B., from the 86th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Henry Titterton, M.D., appointed to the 86th Foot. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Assistant-Surgeon John Alexander Lamb, from 54th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Henry Bant Clapp, M.D., appointed to 54th Foot. Dated 21st August 1869.

Purveyor's Department—The antedate of 1st December 1867, given to the promotion of Deputy-Purveyor C. H. Tollerand Assistant-Purveyor J. D. Thwaites, in the Gazette of 24th November, 1868, is to carry pay.

Half-pay—Lieutenant John Thomson Bowers, from 6th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 21st August, 1869.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Burroughs, 93rd Foot having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd February, 1866. Dated 10th August, 1869.

Paymaster David Aikman Patterson, 21st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 28th July, 1869.

Paymaster and honorary Captain Daniel Bartlett, Recruiting District, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st August, 1869.

Sergeant-Major D. Pringle, of the Army Hospital Corps, to have the local rank of Ensign while employed as Captain of Orderlies at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich. Dated 21st August, 1869.

Honorary Captain J. Leonard, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance on the Bengal Veteran Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 21st August, 1869.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major-General Frederick Hope, who died on 2nd August, 1869:—

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL.

Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Richard W. Penn Curzon, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late Grenadier Guards. Dated 3rd August, 1869.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Captain and Brevet-Major Thomas Valentine Cooke, half-pay, Royal Marines. Dated 3rd August, 1869.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles John Ellis, Royal Marines. Dated 3rd August, 1869.

TO BE MAJOR.

Captain William Richard Annesley, 97th Foot. Dated 3rd August, 1869.

All the extraordinary proceedings of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia are fairly thrown into the shade by a terrible act of self-immolation which is reported from the Government of Saratow. A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the Empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitions peasantry, that in one large village no less than 1,700 persons assembled in some wooden houses, and, having barricaded the doors and windows, set the building on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to heaven.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."

WILL IT EVER BE OTHERWISE?

There is so much adulteration in what we eat and drink that most articles of consumption have to be taken upon trust, and treated as Articles of Faith.

IS THIS A CANARD FROM CANADA?

"A curious bet was made between two gentlemen of this city [Montreal] noted for the amplitude of their beards. . . . The bet was that the loser of the toss should at once denude himself of his magnificent beard and moustaches."

What a hair-breadth escape for the winner!

A DISTINGUISHED TOURIST.

Mrs. Malaprop is abroad with her husband and a Currier, and from the accounts which have come to hand of her progress appears to be making rather a wide circuit in her travels, letters having been received from her dated Aches-la-Chapel, The Ague, Humbug, Kissing'em, Tureen and Whistbaden. She writes that she was delighted with the Rind and not surprised at the colour of the Roan. Her descriptions of Lake Lemon, the Jargonelles, the Hearts Mountains, and the Simpleton Pass are very remarkable, and the Jury Mountains she describes as Grand. When last heard of, Mrs. M. was going to Ruin.

FOOTING OF CHINESE ROYALTY.

Through one of Reuter's wires we are informed that—

"The Chinese authorities at Pekin have officially intimated to Sir Rutherford Alcock that the Duke of Edinburgh cannot be received by the royal family of China on a footing of equality."

This shows some abatement of Chinese self-esteem. The Royal Family of China mean, of course, that they are prepared to receive the Queen of England's son on a footing of superiority, a considerably higher footing than their own. Accordingly it has doubtless been "intimated," if not plainly announced, to them in return, that they are at liberty to kiss his Royal Highness's foot, and will obtain assuredly therefrom, the footing which they are entitled to.

FINE LANGUAGE FOR FINE LADIES.

Strange as are the fashionable costumes now in vogue, the words used to describe them are to our mind stranger still. For instance, look at this:—

"The basque is edged round the bottom with a small fluting. The tight sleeves are trimmed at the wrists with a bouillon with two headings."

As there is a musical resemblance in the words, it is possible that "fluting" may mean the same as "piping," a term which we distinctly remember to have seen in some old fiddle-faddle fashion book. But how can sleeves be "trimmed with a bouillon," unless, indeed, some French soup happens to be spilled on them? "A broth of a boy" is a foolishly incomprehensible expression, and perhaps a girl who chooses to wear bouillon on her sleeve may, with almost equal foolishness, be said to have a *soup-con* of being a fine lady.

THE BOUQUET BONNET.

Among other vastly interesting morsels of intelligence, a Paris correspondent tell us that—

"Ladies wear, as bonnets, diadems of flowers, extremely high, accompanied by lace ruches and often by an aigrette or a small bird placed as if it were on the point of flying away with full-spread wings."

For a long while ladies' bonnets have been growing, in the trite phrase, small by degrees and beautifully less: and after being scarcely visible to the naked eye, it seems they now have actually gone clean out of sight. Flowers in France are worn "as bonnets," we are told; and perhaps we soon may hear of ladies wearing bouquets on their heads, and thus enjoying the delight of displaying something fresh whenever they got out. No doubt, too, they will soon go in their bonnets to the opera, and throw them to *Dinorah*, or *Rosina*, or *Ophelia*, or whoever else may win their admiration and applause. Staid persons might object to wear a bird "with full-spread wings," as it possibly might give them an appearance somewhat flighty; but no objection could be raised to a high diadem of flowers, excepting on the ground that it was clearly not a bonnet. When is a bonnet not a bonnet? it, may now be asked. And the answer may be given When it becomes a bouquet, and then becomes a lady.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta Madras.	Agra. Bombay.	Kurrachee. Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11½	"
3	do.	1/11 7/16	"
2	do.	1/11⅜	"
1	do.	1/11 5/16	"
On demand		1/11 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/11 1/4	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

INSURANCE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or ther temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

PAPER FOR SALE.

PRINTING.

Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb.

HAND-MADE.

Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

MACHINE-MADE.

Foolscap 9 to 18 lb.; Superfine Cream laid 12 to 18 lb.
Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING.

Superior Pink 17 to 27 lb., and lilac 38 lb.

CARTRIDGE.

Cream shade rolled 2½ by 21 in. and 25¼ by 27¼ in.

PACKING.

Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lbs. for Spinning Mills, &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

TONGUED AND GROOVED.

Whitewood ½ by 6 in., ½ by 6½ in., ½ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in.,—also Redwood ½ by 6 in., ½ by 6½ in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

TONGUED, GROOVED AND BEADED.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a Gentleman proceeding Up-country.

A first-rate English-built Malvern dog-cart, with fast-trotting English horse (known by the name of Exulsion, formerly belonging to Captain C. Duet) and a set of nearly new brass mounted harness.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Just Landed.

A new miniature Brougham with lamps and shaft by Dark, London.

Also,

A new light palanquin office shigram with wings to sides.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light miniature Brougham by Palliser.

Also,

A set of new plated mounted carriage harness by Peat.

Just Landed.

A English-built Cab buggy with lamps by Hutchings.
A ditto park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate miniature brougham by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.
A ditto ditto Mail phaeton by Kinross.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new Madras-built shigram by Tod & Co.
The above shigram to be seen on an hour's previous notice.

Also,

A gold chronometer balance hunting watch by Allen of London, with an Indian gold curb chain and locket.

Just Landed.

A new single-seated miniature brougham, with circular glasses in front, venetians to sides, with lamps and shaft, and expressly built to order for a Gentleman, and suitable for Doctors.

Also,

1 Miniature brougham by Starton.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

2 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-carts lining with woolen cloth painted dark blue, dark green, and dark brown, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

The property of W. M Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

A nearly new English-built hansom cab.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C. spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with College patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 10th September, 1869.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the

LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.
Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity, in Situations of Trust.

Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.
CHIEF OFFICES—17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.
Policies payable during life—Indisputable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT affords Peculiar Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the option of effecting Assurances at Civilian rates of premium.

The EUROPEAN Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME IN

1859, 1860, 1861 ... ... £101,090 average per an. £33,690
1862, 1863, 1864 ... ... £123,090 " " £41,000
1865, 1866, 1867 ... ... £180,745 " " £60,000

Annual Income exceeds £368,000.

The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.

AGENTS.

will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.

DIRECTORS OF CALCUTTA BRANCH:

(OFFICES, 23, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.)

Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
S. E. Collis, Esq. (Messrs. Stack, Collis & Mirfield), Officiating Solicitor to Government.
Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
SECRETARY, INDIAN BRANCHES—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

DIRECTORS OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

ANDREW HAY, Esq.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT ANGUS, Esq., Merchant.
EDWARD MORRISS, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
F. FARRAN, Esq., Barrister.
Assistant Secretary,—C. J. WALLIS, Esq., F.S.S.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs.	a.	p.	Without profits. Rs.	a.	p.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. Rs.	a.	p.	Seven years. Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	32	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	0
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

TREE AND SERPENT WORSHIP; or ILLUSTRATIONS OF MYTHOLOGY AND ART IN INDIA In the First and Fourth Centuries after Christ.

From the Sculptures of the Buddhist Topes at Sanchi and Amravati.

Prepared at the India Museum, under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

With Introductory Essays and Description of the Plates by JAMES FERGUSSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.

WM. H. ALLEN and Co., Publishers to the India Office, 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

Agents in India—THACKER, SPINK, and Co., Calcutta; THACKER, VINING, and Co., Bombay; HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of grey shirtings, T. cloth, T. red fentz, T. red cambric, muslin, chintz, woollen cloth, flannels, domets, and merinoes.

5 cases gilt frames of sizes.
2 do. gun caps.
3 do. hosiery.
2 do. toys.
50 boxes Duncan's brandy.
300 do. old cognac do.
200 do. sparkling hock and moselles slightly leak by A. Kermal.
2 cases gentlemen's whole Japan boots.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

SALE of CALICUT PATTIMAR called THE MAMOODY by PUBLIC AUCTION, to Close Partnership Account.

On TUESDAY, the 14th September, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION a fast Teakwood Pattimar, called The Mamoody, built at Calicut in the year 1860, registered 115¼ tons burthen, now lying in waters at Mandvee Bunder, complete, to close partnership account.

Messrs. Heeralall & Co. recommends the above Pattimar to the attention of Ship-owners and other purchasers, as it is a pucka and lately built fast vessel. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. HEERALALL & Co.

No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and COMPANY, No. 25 Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED at GRANT ROAD.

On Wednesday, the 15th day of September 1869, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. will submit to sale by public auction, on the premises, by order and account of the concerned, the undermentioned valuable landed property situated at Grant Road, opposite the Theatre.

A pucka-built airy commodious one storied bungalow, with outhouses, stable, and compound surrounded by pucka walls, standing on Fuzandaree ground, admeasuring an area of about 590 square yards or thereabouts, having Vehar water pipes, fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 125, and the said bungalow is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the Grant Road, on the west by public passage, on the south by the property of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Sharoff, and by the east by the property of A. G. de Ga, Esq.

For all further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors of the High Court.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

This day, Monday, the 13th inst., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms:—

12 bales grey shirtings.
4 do. do. T. cloths.
2 do. jaconets.
4 cases coloured sarries.
1 do. T. red jaconets.
2 do. do. cambric.
1 do. do. prints.
2 do. worsted lasting assorted colours.
1 do. toys.
1 do. letter paper and envelops.
10 do. each 72 dozen fancy assorted soap.
1 do. walking sticks.
1 do. moleskin.

The remainder of the invoice of platedware, fancy goods, consisting of cut Flemish tacks, measuring tapes, powder flasks, cash-boxes, single and double barrel guns and rifles with bar locks and walnut stocks, carriage varnish, velvet pile and Brussels earth rugs, portable folding bedsteads, bright patent mail axles, with long bolts and wrenches, assorted fancy vest buttons, percussion caps, plated mounted single harness, steel thimbles, oyal papier machie trays, inlaid pearl, burnished gold Turkey sponge, carriage springs, brass pullies, &c., &c.

TO SPORTSMEN.

PIGEON MATCH GUN.

A double-barrelled pigeon match gun made to order by George Armsoyd, complete in case with sundry implements. This gun has proved itself successful in more matches than one, and it is therefore commended to particular attention.

A sure and hard hitter.

On account of the concerned—
50 bales grey shirting, 7 lb. 39 in.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

The BYKE at Matheran belonging to Dr. Leith, a beautifully situated bungalow with sitting-room, 2 bed-rooms, 2 dressing-rooms, &c.

A few sets plated single harnesses.

Bombay, 13th September, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of RICE.

This day, Monday, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned—

Ex Stun Vine.

A M E (in diamonds)—125 bags of rice.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., at Chowpatty.

This day Monday, the 13th inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their residence, at Chowpatty, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware &c. the property of Officers of the Her M.'s Steamer "Malabar" leaving Bombay the same comprises, a set of handsome star cut glassware, handsome pink and gilt dinner and breakfast services, a very rich green and gilt dessert do., best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, eggs pickle and liquor frames, toast rack, waiters, tea set, table and chamber candlestick, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, camp do in 2 do., side boards, whatnots, teapoys, dining room chairs, circular, pier, and side tables, easy, predieu, and drawing-room chairs, chiffoniers, conversation and sofa couches, Brussel's carpet, hatstand, an English mahogany bagatelle table with balls, bronze and plated hanging argand lamps, pictures, table ornaments, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles and cooking utensils, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

This day, Monday, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the following landed property.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected and standing thereon, situated on the north side of Dadysett's Agiary lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 95, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the foot path or passage, on the west by the house of D. de Souz, on the north by the house of P. de Mello, and on the south by the foot-path or passage.

AUCTION SALE of SUPERIOR SHERRY, CAPE HOCKS, &c.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at H. M.'s Dockyard, on account of Government—

Ex Malabar.

8 casks superior sherry.
18 do. Cape hock.
5 do. sweet frontiniock.
5 do. pontac.
2 cases containing 59 bottles of Cape hock.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, carriages, &c., at Grant Road, next to the bungalow lately occupied by Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Railway.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriages, &c., the property of the late William Kurloch, Esq., the same consists of a set of rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg, and pickle frames, tea set, waiters, double and single branched table candlesticks, cutlery, a single barrelled gun in case, a colt's 5 chamber revolver in do., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, a set of camp do., in 3 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, circular, pier, sofa, card, and writing tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, large size sofas, Brussels carpets, chiffoniers, teapoys, pictures, table ornaments, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built 4 wheel dog-cart, nearly new.
1 do. do. buggy.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SUIT No. 257 of 1869.

John William Jones—Plaintiff.

vs.

Manoel Antonio DeSouza and Charles Pryer—Defendants.

Under instructions from the Sheriff of Bombay, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises, on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st day of September inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale in the above suit) the moveable property of the above-named defendants, consisting of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Souza, Pryer, & Co. No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, and the valuable household furniture of Manoel Antonio DeSouza, at his residence, situated in Chunam Kiln Road, near David Sassoon's School of Industry.

The stock-in-trade will be sold on Monday, the 20th day of September 1869.

The Household Furniture will be sold on Tuesday, the 21st day of September 1869.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Particulars can be obtained at the Sheriff's Office, and at the Auctioneer's rooms.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

On Friday, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Moultany Ruttonchund Chundomull, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vennoobai widow and administratrix of the late Purshotum Nana Sett Sukaney, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of land or fuzandaree ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being, on the east side of the Nagdewee Street, or otherwise called Barbhai Molla in the Bhooleshwur sub-district without the Fort of Bombay, of which said piece of ground at present Gungabai wife of Cassinath Atmaram, is the Fuzendar, containing by admeasurement (155) square yards be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof, partly by the house of Lalljee Monjee, and partly by the house of Bhimjee Dewjee, on or towards the west side thereof, by the said Nagdewee Street, or otherwise called Barbhai Molla, on or towards the north side thereof, by the house of Ramabai wife of Pandoba [illegible], and on or towards the south side thereof by the house of Sudasew Atmaram, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 124.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One English-built buggy in very good order.
A grey Arab horse, 7 years old, height 14-1, believed to be sound.
A set of harness by Grant.
Cane and Company's Patent Freezing machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 13th September 1869. BENNETT & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Disease in some shape is ever rife amongst mankind; impurity of blood, or irregularity of function is constantly giving rise to despondency, debility, or distempers. In the abovenamed remedies the community can have at little cost the safe and certain means of preventing, or checking and curing both outward ailments and inward maladies. Ample, plainly printed, and very intelligible directions accompany every package of both Ointment and Pills, which only require attentive study to enable every invalid to be his or her own medical adviser. The earlier these powerful remedies are employed after the discovery of the disease, the more rapid will be their action in expelling from the system all noxious matters, and restoring health.

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